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JPRS L/10706

2 August 1982

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 33/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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BURMA

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL MEETS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

RANGOON, 19 June—The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control held a meeting at the meeting hall of the Ministry of Home & Religious Affairs at 9 am today.

The meeting was attended by Chairman of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control Minister for Home & Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee Minister for Social Welfare and for Labour U Ohn Kyaw and Deputy Minister for Defence Major-General Tin Sein, Secretary Deputy Minister for Home & Religious Affairs U Min Naung and the chairmen and secretaries of the work committees.

Chairmen of the Crop Substitution and Livestock Development Committee, Medical Committee, Rehabilitation Committee, Education Committee, Mass Media Information and Education Committee and Law Enforcement Committee submitted the drug abuse control work carried out during the first five years from 1976 to 1981 together with appraisals thereon, projects for the second five years from 1981 to 1986 and the progress of work for the first six months of 1981-82.

The Central Committee Chairman Minister U Bo Ni clarified the points raised by the chairmen and secre-

taries of the various committees.

The Minister said that it was necessary to effectively prevent and suppress the dangers of narcotic drug abuse as drug abuse could maim the entire mankind. The fourth session of the First Pyithu Hluttaw in 1975 passed a resolution for the entire nation to strive to fight the dangers of narcotic drug abuse as a national movement, he pointed out.

He stressed the need for inter-departmental co-ordination for successfully carrying out narcotic drug abuse control measures.

The meeting then came to a close at 3:15 pm. NAB

CSO: 5300/5812

BURMA

BRIEFS

TAUNGGYI HEROIN SEIZURE--At 1900 on 27 June, inspector U Ye Myint, subinspectors U Tin Myint and U Saw Win Maung, and other police personnel from the Shan State Narcotic Drugs Suppression Force stopped and searched on Taung Kyaunggyi Road a jeep with license plate No GA/6568 which had come from Phaye Taung village, Taunggyi Township. The search uncovered 1 kilogram of No 4 heroin worth about kyat100,000. From information supplied by the driver, Than Maung, of Kyaunggyi-su War, Taunggyi, and two passengers--Tanai, alias Kyaw Naing, and his wife Ma Phyu of Phaye Taung village--Kyaw Naing's residence was searched the same night. Two more kilograms of heroin valued at kyat200,000 were found during the search. People's police force have filed charges under sections 6.B, 7.B and 10.B of the narcotic drugs law against Than Maung, Kyaw Naing and Ma Phyu, and four more persons connected with the case. [BK160700 Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 7 Jul 82 p 6 BK]

CSO: 5300/5817

HONG KONG

WHOLESALE PRICE OF HEROIN TUMBLES AS STOCKS ABOUND

Western Markets Lost

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Jun 82 p 12

[Text]

Drugs are being marketed more aggressively in Hongkong this year by traffickers from the Golden Triangle "because they have lost much of their lucrative Western markets to their counterparts from the Golden Crescent," the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, said yesterday.

"That accounts for the large stocks of drugs in Hongkong and the falling prices of the 'white powder,'" he said.

Mr Lee revealed that as a result the daily attendances at methadone clinics have fallen from an all-time high of 8,500 in March to about 6,900 a fortnight ago.

"We are very concerned. There are large quantities of drugs around, causing the continuing fall in prices," he said.

The wholesale street price for one pound of No 3 heroin has tumbled from \$28,000 in December to about \$11,500, now while a small packet of the drug has dropped to about \$20, compared to \$40 in January.

This is despite recent large seizures.

"Part of the explanation is that the market in Europe, and to an extent in North America, for heroin from the Golden Triangle has been

taken over by supplies from the Golden Crescent.

"Consequently, the criminals operating in the Golden Triangle have to market more aggressively in Southeast Asia and Australasia," Mr Lee said.

Thailand, Burma and Laos make up the Golden Triangle while Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan are referred to as the Golden Crescent.

The fact that the Golden Triangle has recorded a bumper harvest of about 600-700 tonnes for the second consecutive year was another reason for the large stocks in Hongkong, Mr Lee said.

The first line of defence must be through law enforcement, he said.

The Action Committee Against Narcotics recently studied whether the Government should consider boosting law enforcement agencies with manpower and equipment.

One conclusion was that the Customs and Excise Service evidently needed more men and equipment.

It is felt that there is at least one loophole — the smuggling of drugs in containers.

The proposed anti-drug

laws making shipowners and charterers responsible for drugs found in their vessels do not apply to drugs found in the vessels' cargoes.

There is a feeling that more customs officers should be posted at the container port in Kwai Chung, the scene of several large seizures in the past five months.

Spokesmen from the customs service could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mr Lee said that although daily attendances at methadone clinics have dropped, "it's not as bad as we expected."

Mr Lee said the figure of 6,900 was about the same for this time last year.

He said that preventive education publicity was ongoing and that a new series of anti-drugs posters has been planned.

Mr Lee also said the Government is considering introducing and enforcing laws which would allow it to seize the assets of convicted drug traffickers and their relatives.

"It's taking a long time, but we're not letting it go.

"I've been pursuing this for over six years now... but I am an optimist," he said.

'Dumping Price' Fixed

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Jul 82 p 15

[Article by Stephen Clark]

[Text]

The low street price for heroin does not necessarily mean that the drug is now even more readily available in Hongkong nor that bigger shipments are slipping through undetected by the local Customs and Excise service.

The main reason for the drop in price is that the sellers from the Golden Triangle — Thailand, Burma and Laos — have been forced to fix a "dumping price" on the drug, the head of the Customs Investigation Bureau, Senior Superintendent K.S. Tong, said on Friday.

"Although availability of the drug will affect the price, by far the major influence is the actual cost price fixed by the sellers in the Golden Triangle," he said.

"They are setting a dumping price at the moment because of two bumper crops in a row. They have a lot of the stuff to get rid of."

Despite large seizures recently, the wholesale street price for one pound of No 3 heroin has tumbled from \$28,000 in December to about \$11,500 now, while small packets of the drug now cost half what they did in January.

On Tuesday, the Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, said drugs were being marketed more aggressively in Hongkong by traffickers from the Golden Triangle because they had lost much of their lucrative Western markets to their counterparts from the Golden Crescent (Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan).

The falling prices here indicated that the traffickers were being successful and that there were large quantities of drugs around, Mr Lee added.

The Independent Commission Against Corruption has also expressed concern this week that the low price meant a plentiful supply of drugs, brought about by an increase in trafficking.

The Commission believes various civil servants may cash in on the increased opportunities for corruption the trafficking has presented.

But Supt Tong said: "Sometimes the price of the drug does not reflect the stock situation. Because the price is low does not necessarily mean there is plenty of the stuff around."

Notice should be taken of the daily attendances at clinics providing methadone (heroin substitute) treatment, he said.

Mr Lee pointed out on Tuesday that the daily attendance figure had gone down from an all-time high of 8,500 in March to about 6,900 a fortnight ago. But this was "not as bad as we expected," he said — the 6,900 being about the same as this time last year.

Supt. Tong believes that, if heroin was available in great quantities at such low

prices, the number of people leaving the methadone clinics would be much higher.

The lower prices do have advantages for the customs service, however.

"After a poor harvest in the Golden Triangle, the seller can charge a high price and ask for cash in advance. Traffickers in Hongkong cannot afford to smuggle in the drugs in large quantities, perhaps just one or two kilos here and there," Supt Tong said.

"But when the price is low after a bumper harvest, there is plenty of stock to get rid of and the terms for the Hongkong traffickers are much better. They may be offered a have-now-pay-later deal with three or even six months credit.

"The traffickers can then afford to import larger quantities. Often their own greed makes it easier for us to catch them out.

"Obviously the larger the shipment, the harder it is to conceal and the easier it is for us to detect.

"Also, the larger the shipment, the more tempting it is for informers, because they know their rewards will also be larger."

Supt Tong explained that informers are paid on set scales relating to the size of the shipment seized — seasonal fluctuations in drug prices do not affect reward payments. When arrests are also made on a tip from an informant, his reward is even higher.

Two weeks ago customs officers made the second largest seizure of heroin base in Hongkong when a total of 45 kg of the drug (worth \$23 million if converted to No 3 heroin) was retrieved from sacks of rice flour which arrived on a container vessel from Bangkok via Singapore.

The largest seizure was made earlier this year when 73 kg of heroin base was found on a container ship from Singapore.

Investigations showed that the latest seizure was the third shipment by the same team.

"The first shipment of 15 kg was obviously the trial shipment. This was followed by another shipment of 15 kg. Then they must have decided their method was safe so they could send a larger quantity — and we caught them.

"So, although two shipments got through, we still seized 60 per cent of the total amount of drugs that they shipped."

Supt Tong said it was impossible to gauge how many shipments actually got through, but stressed that because of the present low price of heroin, people should not automatically assume that more and more shipments were going undetected.

"It is universally recognised by drug en-

enforcement agencies throughout the world that if a country can stop 10 per cent of the traffic then that is already satisfactory," he said.

"We believe, however, that the success rate in Hongkong is much higher than ten per cent."

That is despite Hongkong's status as a free port, which poses greater problems for the Customs and Excise Service, Supt Tong said.

In other ports, all incoming cargo has to pass through customs and must be accompanied by detailed paper work. All importers must be registered with customs.

But in Hongkong incoming goods do not have to go through customs and there is no requirement for importers to be registered. Obviously, though, if customs officers discover that the importer named on the cargo manifest is bogus, they will treat the incoming shipment with great suspicion.

"Hongkong is a very busy port. The amount of cargo passing through, whether destined for Hongkong itself or for transshipment to other countries, is incredible," Supt Tong said.

Speedy cargo handling is, therefore, essential if Hongkong is to maintain its attraction as a major trading port.

"No country in the world can prevent smuggling 100 per cent. Our problems are even greater because we can make only spot checks."

Supt Tong said that if customs officers checked more shipments, trading operations would slow down enormously. It could also be argued that Hongkong was no longer a free port.

"Trade is essential to Hongkong, therefore the free port status is also essential."

But customs investigations here are backed up by intensive intelligence work, tip-offs from informants and exchange of information with police and drug enforcement agencies in other countries.

Seizures are not always simply the result of random checks or lucky guesses.

CSO: 5320/9135

HONG KONG

BILL AIMS AT CURBING USE OF SHIPS FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

Ship Forfeiture Possible

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 82 p 7

[Text]

Shipowners who allow their vessels to be used to traffick drugs to Hong-kong twice within a period of 18 months will face a maximum fine of \$5 million.

This is the main provision of a Bill introduced in the Legislative Council yesterday to deter traffickers in dangerous drugs from using ships to carry out their nefarious trade.

Moving the second reading of the Bill, the Secretary for Security, Mr Lewis Davies, said the ship may be forfeited if the penalty imposed by the Crown is not paid.

He said that since the disruption of the system of smuggling drugs into Hong-kong by Thai trawlers in 1974, traffickers had turned to the use of individual couriers to smuggle drugs and a common method is the use of ocean-going vessels.

Between 1974 and this month, 675 seizures of 670 kg of illicit drugs have been made on board 231 vessels, resulting in 104 arrests, Mr Davies said.

He said 43 of these seizures involved large quantities of drugs, principally of opium and heroin, 14 of which were made on four vessels belonging to the same company.

Mr Davies said eight of these 14 seizures were made on one ship, and five of them in less than six months.

He also said ships of three other companies were also repeatedly involved in smuggling drugs.

Because of the use of ingenious hiding places, usually in public areas, Mr Davies said no arrests were made in many cases.

"So, despite the efforts of the Customs and Excise Service, the seizures have had little real deterrent — without identification of those responsible nothing beyond seizure of the drugs has been possible.

"These vessels continue to be used for carrying illicit drugs and under the existing law, no positive action can be taken against them," Mr Davies said.

He said this situation was unacceptable, especially because drug abuse represents a continuing social menace to

the community, and particularly to young people.

Under the proposed Bill, financial penalties will be imposed on the owner of the ship which is found to have carried excessive quantities of drugs on two occasions within a period of 18 months.

Forfeiture of ships is intended as the ultimate sanction in the event of the penalty not being paid.

Other provisions of the Bill include a section empowering the Commissioner of Customs and Excise to detain a ship for 48 hours with a written consent from the Attorney-General.

In framing the proposals, the Government has considered the possible damage which might be caused to shipping interest and Hongkong's image as a free and efficient port.

Mr Davies said the Bill could result in some degree of delay to a ship, but this could be minimised if the owner agreed to pay a bail or give a bond for the release of the ship.

It is intended that, if enacted, the Bill will come into operation in six months' time, he said.

Debate on the Bill was adjourned.

Editorial Backs Legislation

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Closing Loopholes on Drug Cargoes"]

[Text]

There are two prime considerations in the amendments being proposed to the Dangerous Drugs Bill which came before Legislative Council yesterday. The first is the paramount issue of the effect of delays on shipping turnaround; the second, but no less important, is the carriage of dangerous drugs on ships. A somewhat less contentious question is whether blame should be pinned on owners of ships which frequently offend.

If we place the economic issue first, it is not to minimise the incidence of drug dependence or trafficking. But Hongkong has an outstanding record for the speed with which ships discharge and load cargo, particularly container vessels, and any measure which in any way undermines this record deserves careful consideration. In fact, the Shipowners Association was consulted and its views taken into account in framing the new Bill, though how far the Government was able to accommodate the members is not known.

But it is apparent that there are at least a few owners who have been aware of the abuse of their vessels by drug traders, admittedly calling regularly at sensitive ports like Bangkok, and who have done little to stop it. They may well ask, how can the practice be stopped short of rerouting the vessels or changing crews on each voyage. With the new legislation they will have to ponder these alternatives, or face growing delays in unloading their ships while close inspections are made.

By switching the onus to the owners, however, the Government is imposing a greater obligation on them to ensure that members of their crew are strictly supervised and that closer controls are exercised at various ports-of-call. And in the final analysis, much will depend on the courts on how willing they are to impose substantial fines to deter this practice.

Undoubtedly, the new legislation will not make

an immediate difference. The threat of heavy fines or confiscation of ships will probably invite counter measures such as transferring ownership after an initial conviction; the use of old and small ships which have been heavily depreciated may be another course. Alternatively, the transfer of ownership to an offshore company may make it difficult to extract any fine, particularly if the local agents are simply a small office with a telephone, a desk, a typewriter and a chair, as many are.

Critics of the Bill may argue that Hongkong can never hope to stop drug trafficking. But the Government can hardly ignore repeated flagrant abuse of normal commercial channels without exposing itself to charges of turpitude and neglect. This practice has continued for years and while the Customs and Excise Service has an outstanding record in tracking down major drug hauls, some deterrent must be placed on owners.

It may be argued that traders can always revert to the use of small fishing boats and transferring their cargoes at sea as they have done for years; this is far more difficult to control. Nonetheless with the Golden Triangle flush with supplies at the moment, and facing serious competition from the Golden Crescent for its major markets in the US and Europe, there will be strong incentives to flood places like Hongkong with drugs. Counter-measures must be taken and the drug traffickers made aware of the penalties.

While another item of legislation, which authorises the search of body cavities, arouses obvious concern because it constitutes violation of an individual's privacy, it is difficult to envisage safeguards that would meet the desire of the authorities to stop this trade. The fact is that an increasing number of people are attempting this at some danger to themselves; and drastic measures are needed to demonstrate that it must be stopped.

CSO: 5320/9135

HONG KONG

PHILIPPINES SMUGGLING MORE MARIHUANA INTO HONG KONG

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Jul 82 p 15

[Text]

An increasing amount of marijuana is coming into Hongkong from the Philippines because, coming by that route, there is less chance of it being detected.

The attention of customs officers is focused more on the opium or heroin-source countries such as Thailand, Burma and Laos — which make up the infamous Golden Triangle — according to the head of the Customs Investigation Bureau, Senior Superintendent K.S. Tong.

Customs checks on passengers and cargo arriving from the Philippines are far less numerous than those on people or goods from Thailand, for instance.

Meanwhile, synthetic drugs such as Mandrax, Valium and barbitones, brought in mainly from Europe, are increasingly finding their way on to the black market in Hongkong's bars, discos and ballrooms.

Because of what Supt Tong sees as a "growing market" here for soft drugs, the CIB is now shifting some of its attention to the distribution of such drugs in Hongkong.

But the CIB's priority is still action against the importation and distribution of the harder drugs, such as opium and heroin, Supt Tong stressed.

"We will always act on any information on a suspect-

ed heroin shipment, even if it means taking investigators off a soft drugs case," he said.

In March, customs officers made their biggest haul of marijuana since 1975, when they discovered 16 kg of the drug — worth around \$1.6 million on the streets — in unclaimed air cargo at Kai Tak airport. The shipment came from the Philippines.

Two weeks ago, a Filipino was arrested when marijuana was found concealed in his luggage on his arrival at Kai Tak from Manila. Subsequent investigations led to the arrest of an Indian, who had one kilogram of marijuana in his possession.

In the same week, CIB officers smashed a soft drugs syndicate involved in trafficking in the Tsimshatsui area. A series of raids netted 5,625 tablets of the depressant, Mandrax, and 86 kg of a poison, ephedrine hydrochloride, which is used in making amphetamines (stimulants).

Supt Tong said the quantities of tablets and marijuana seized this year shows that there is a growing demand in Hongkong for soft drugs.

"Mandrax is mainly used by the ballroom girls, fishball girls and bargirls, and in discos and nightclubs by young kids out for kicks," he said.

"Marijuana smoking is a trendy thing which a lot of the younger generation —

Chinese as well as expatriate — have picked up."

Most of the marijuana imported into Hongkong comes from the Philippines and Thailand, but increasingly from the former — "because the attention we pay to cargo and passengers from the Philippines is not as concentrated as the attention we pay to goods and people from opium source countries.

"It is therefore easier to bring in marijuana from the Philippines than Thailand, but people should not be fooled into thinking it is entirely safe.

"We still have random checks, supplemented by our intelligence network. Investigations often throw up names or descriptions of suspects and we keep all these on record.

"Next time a suspect tries to get into Hongkong, we are waiting for him."

Synthetic drugs come mainly from Europe, while China is a major source of the ephedrine.

A lot of ephedrine is manufactured in China for trans-shipment through Hongkong to Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines.

The ephedrine is then made into amphetamines for the large Japanese market. Supt Tong said that amphetamines are the main drug of abuse in Japan — they sell on the street for a higher price than heroin.

CSO: 5320/9135

INDIA

BRIEFS

UK NATIONALS ARRESTED--About 25 kilograms of contraband charas from Pakistan and Rs 5 lakhs in foreign currency were seized by the New Delhi police following the arrest of two British nationals including a lawyer. The suspects were identified as John M MacMillan, 32, and T Macdonald 24. Both of them are reported to be frequent visitors to India and Swat in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Several pictures showing the Pakistani cultivators of charas weighing, processing and packing the contraband apart from two passports were also seized from the suspects who were staying in a hotel in the New Delhi area. New Delhi district Deputy Police Commissioner R K Sharma told newsmen on Thursday that the charas was worth Rs 50,000 in the Indian market and its value was ten times more in the international market. He said that the two suspects were arrested following a tip off from the staff of a hotel in Connaught Place that two gas cylinders with charas stuffed in them were lying unclaimed in the premises. Mr Sharma said that police did not seize the gas cylinders but kept watch on the hotel to nab anyone who came to claim them. Phenolphthalein powder was put on the handles of the cylinders to catch the smugglers red handed, he added. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 18 Jun 82 p 10]

CHARAS SEIZED--NEW DELHI, June 21 (PTI)--Yet another international narcotics ring has been busted by the West Delhi police. Two persons have been arrested and about 42 kg. of Afghan charas brought from Pakistan seized. Deputy commissioner of police (west), Mr. Amod Kanth, said today that two persons identified as Narinder Kumar, 40, a wholesale dry fruit dealer and Ramesh Behl, 45, a cloth merchant were caught near the children's traffic park on Sunday with 32 kg of charas concealed in a suitcase and a bag. Police also found 10 kg charas in the house of Narinder Kumar, Mr. Kanth said. Last week, the West Delhi police had arrested three persons and seized about 40 kg of charas and a kg of morphine. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Jun 82 p 8]

CSO: 5300/7036

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

HASHISH RING INVESTIGATED--Banda Aceh, 12 Jul (ANTARA)--The sending of hashish from Aceh to other areas through private agencies operating in the cargo delivery service is now under the investigation of the Aceh police command. Policemen here began to pay attention to the hashish traffic in the province following the confiscation of hashish in the form of powder in the Polonia airport. The drug was then to be sent to Jakarta through the cargo delivery service. The manager of CV. TK [as received], who is responsible for the trafficking of the drug, is now still being interrogated by policemen here. According to information received by ANTARA, a man, known as T.H., who lives Jalan Kreung here, [as printed] has sent a package to a person staying at a hotel in Jakarta. But during the transit from a plane to another plane, policemen checked the package which aroused suspicion and found the drug. When checking the address of T.H. at Jalan Kreung, the policemen realized the address was false. The policemen believed that such drug trafficking had run for long. [Text] [BK160700 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0704 GMT 12 Jul 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/5817

NEPAL

HARD DRUG USERS ON INCREASE

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 9 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Kathmandu, July 8--Nepal today faces two very urgent and pressing problems: the widespread abuse of hard drugs, much different from Hashish, and mental-illness and its adequate care, reports RSS.

In less than five years the number of Nepali hard drug users has multiplied thirty times. There were approximately fifty such people in Kathmandu in 1978 and today it is estimated to be about 1500, Nepalis for whom life without hard drugs is impossible.

It is with this seriousness that Thomas Gafney, director of Social Services Centre located at Pulchowk has launched a crusade against the drug abuse in an appeal to all members of the Rastriya Panchayat urging them to "look for solutions on a wider, country-wide scale" to combat drug abuse among Nepalis.

CSO: 5300/5820

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SEIZED--Narcotics including heroin and liquor were seized during the last 11 months ending May 1982, by the Excise Police in Sind, it was officially stated. The Excise Department claimed seizure of 8,788 kgs. of charas; 167 kgs. of opium; 20 kgs of hashish oil; 22,910 capsules of methadine; 2,000 tablets of morphine; four bottles of cocaine; 4,089 kgs. of wash; 20 working stills and other exciseable items. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 27 Jun 82,p 8]

CSO: 5300/5811

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPOKESMAN TAKES ISSUE WITH U.S. DRUG REPORT

OW021224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 1 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Chinese Embassy in the United States today made clarifications in reference to reports by the NEWSWEEK magazine and other publications that methaqualone smuggled into the United States from some countries allegedly originates from China.

The spokesman said: "China's export of a certain amount of methaqualone is a sale of a medicine through normal trade channels which fully conforms to international practice. China has nothing to do whatsoever with the dealings of those international drug traffickers who convert methaqualone into quaalude and then smuggle it into the United States. Chinese law clearly stipulates that abusive use and trade of drugs are prohibited, and it has been firmly observed. Any unwarranted accusations against China in this respect must resolutely be rejected."

CSO: 5300/2340

PHILIPPINES

ARMY DESTROYS BCP OPIUM REFINERIES

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

RANGOON, 5 July—Troops under the Eastern Command together with troops of units under the 66th Light Infantry Division began operations on 27 June 1982 against opium refineries of BCP-lackey insurgents in the Loi Lang region of Mong Hsat Township on the Burma-Thai border.

The troops fought seven battles between 27 June 1982 and 1 July 1982 and captured four enemies dead while two soldiers gave up their lives.

At three opium refineries were captured five large drums of raw opium, five

large packets of opium dross, four large drums and three small drums of liquid opium, assorted types of chemical and opium refining equipment, two transmitters and arms and ammunition together with 55 large huts and 47 small huts.

In destroying the opium refineries of the insurgents in Loi Lang region over K 6,300,000 worth of counterfeit K 100 notes with blocks for printing them were captured at Hpat Mae Lei opium refinery.

The BCP-lackey opium refining insurgents fled to

the other country and our troops are continuing to seek out and clear away opium refineries in the Loi Lang region.—NAB

CSO: 5300/5818

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS BCP INVOLVEMENT IN OPIUM PRODUCTION

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Another Proof of Moral Bankruptcy of Insurgents"]

[Text]

OUR hearty congratulations to the Tatmadaw troops who stormed opium refineries run by the lackeys of the BCP insurgents in Mong Hsat area near the border recently. The troops seized a large quantity of opium, chemicals and paraphernalia from three refineries. We deeply mourn the fall of two soldiers in the battles fought for the refineries, but are proud of their sacrifice for a noble cause.

The world community is gravely disturbed by the menace posed by narcotic drugs which threaten to maim the younger generation. National governments are fighting the menace in their own borders and are co-operating on regional and international scales to fight the problem of drug abuse collectively and save the youths of the world from the scourge. The abuse of narcotic drugs is a problem scorned and condemned by the law abiding citizenry of the world. Accordingly production and smuggling of narcotic drugs are considered serious crimes against the society. No political group worth its salt dares to have itself linked with narcotic drugs in any way and risk the demise.

One exception is the BCP insurgents and their lackeys, who have been openly engaged in production and smuggling of opium and its more sinister derivatives to

support their unwelcome existence in the frontier jungles. The reason may be that the BCPs and their lackeys presided over their own political demise many years ago. The people in the rural areas have, in fact, never known insurgents in any other light than as terrorists and extortionists who do not hesitate to kill to impose their will. The terrorist activities of the insurgents characterized by blood baths both within their ranks and outside have earned them the wrath of the people and triggered their own gradual defeat at the hands of the Tatmadaw troops helped by the people. The insurgent strongholds were eliminated one after another in the lower Burma regions and straggling bands fled into the Shan State. There they encourage cultivation of opium poppy, run refineries and smuggle the drugs across the border.

The seizure of three opium refineries in the jungles of the border region is another proof showing utter moral bankruptcy of the insurgent soldiers of fortune. The people, the people's militia forces and the People's Police Force must co-operate more closely with the Tatmadaw to precipitate the physical demise of the insurgents.

CSO: 5300/5818

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL EXAMINES REASONS FOR MARIJUANA FARMING

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] The extent of marijuana addiction in the Philippines has reached alarming proportions. Everyday, we read of raids on marijuana dens and farms and of young boys and girls caught in the possession of or smoking marijuana.

Drug abuse has become a serious problem, and it seems that marijuana is the easiest drug to secure.

Soldiers and policemen have been apprehended and accused of peddling marijuana to the youths. Even a school teacher has reportedly been caught supplying marijuana to schoolchildren.

Of 1,849 drug-related arrests in 1981, about 90.8 percent were marijuana-related arrests. The Dangerous Drugs Board has admitted that marijuana is the most popular form of drug abuse among Filipinos. DDB officials have also stressed that the number of arrests of marijuana users is not an accurate indication of the growing number of marijuana addicts. That means there are more, many, many more, addicts and pushers who have not been arrested or even known.

Another indication of the popularity of marijuana among drug addicts is the fact that marijuana cultivation has become nationwide. In 1981, cultivation sites or marijuana plantations were located in 50 provinces throughout the country. Marijuana was found to be cultivated in all 12 regions of the country, including the National Capital Region itself. In six years, 995 cultivation sites have been discovered. Of course, government authorities cannot account for the unknown sites.

Marijuana cultivation is most prevalent in Northern and Central Luzon. The richest known source of marijuana in the Visayas is the town of Argao in Cebu. It will be noted that most marijuana plantations are either in the hinterlands or the uplands, places which are inaccessible by motor vehicles.

All these seem surprising and incredible. How can innocent farmers in the hinterlands and uplands know that marijuana cultivation is more profitable than their traditional crops? There must be a big syndicate or a number of syndicates approaching the farmers, giving them cash incentives and providing them with the marijuana seedlings. The syndicate members may then return to the farmers to harvest the plants.

A suggestion has been made not to mention the price tags on all marijuana seizures. Everytime marijuana plants or leaves are confiscated and announced in the newspapers, their cash values are mentioned. This is because there is a reward for marijuana seizures.

The reason behind the move not to cite cash values of seized marijuana is to discourage people from cultivating the plant. When the farmers realize the profitability of marijuana, they will turn to marijuana planting, so the argument goes.

That may be difficult to follow. Apparently, more farmers are turning to the cultivation of marijuana because they are being told there is more money in it. Or they are being paid more to plant it by a syndicate or syndicates.

Law enforcement agencies should look into the syndicate angle. It could involve government officials and even law enforcers themselves.

CSO: 5300/5819

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

LARGE MARIHUANA PLANTATION DESTROYED IN PAMPANGA--Camp Olivas, Pampanga, July 11--
Military operatives uprooted more than ₱5 million worth of marijuana plants in
barangay Babuyan Sur, Sta. Cruz, Zambales, according to a belated PC report here.
Report said that the raid on the plantation was conducted by the Zambales PC
command headed by Col. Ceferino Tanagan and Capt. Eduardo Orpilla, 123rd PC com-
pany commander in Candelaria, Zambales. Orpilla said in his report to Brig. Gen.
Vicente E. Eduardo, third PC regional commander, that the plantation, which
was located in the Zambales mountain ranges, was abandoned by its owner shortly
before the raid. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jul 82 p 13]

CSO: 5300/5818

THAILAND

INTERIOR MINISTRY AIDE ROLE IN MARIHUANA TRAFFIC DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 26 Jun 82 pp 12-15

[Article: "Banyat-Samak, an Operation to Control Marihuana"]

[Text] Writing in the "Blue Corner" column in the DAILY MIRROR, Samak Sunthonwet, the leader of the Thai Citizens Party, mentioned the matter in which an aide of the deputy minister of interior was implicated in a marihuana case. He said that "I feel that what I said in parliament is enough to show that I do not trust the deputy minister of interior."

Digging a Hole For the Victim

After the no-confidence debate in the cabinet, which resulted in the minister from the Democrat Party receiving the most votes of no confidence, Banyat Banthaththan, the deputy minister of interior, left the building hastily. What he said as he left was ambiguous but it indicated that he might resign. And the questions of the mass media were all directed at whether the resignation of this Democrat Party [member], if this does in fact occur, is the result of his unhappiness about being "stabbed in the back" by other political parties in the government.

However, it seems that an effort was made to suppress one matter and keep it from becoming a major affair at that time. This matter concerns the charge by Mr Samak Sunthonwet, the leader of the Thai Citizens Party, that Mr Withun Thapkhlieo, an aide to the deputy minister of interior in the Office of the Secretary to the Minister, was involved in marihuana trafficking.

Members of the Democrat Party have warned Banyat that, if he hurries to resign, it will be like falling into a hole dug by the opposition. By talking about this "hole," what they really meant to say was that if the Democrat Party leaves the government, the Thai Citizens Party will immediately step in in its place.

As for the attitude of Samak Sunthonwet, the leader of the Thai Citizens Party and the person who brought up this matter in parliament and who has tried to turn it into a major issue to the point where the deputy minister of interior has had to consider his own position, Samak has denied that the Thai

Citizens Party wants to join a fourth Prem government. But, he is trying to make a bigger issue of this marihuana case in the DAILY MIRROR and is closely following the investigation of this case.

The Events Leading Up to the Marihuana Case In the Phetchaburi-Prachuap Zone

Marihuana has been grown in Prachuap Khirikhan and Phetchaburi provinces for a long time. Narcotics suppression officials in the Police Department have stated that the cultivation and export of marihuana has been a thriving business in this area ever since the time Colonel Narong Kittikhachon still had power.

The area that the Office of the Narcotics Control Board suspects of being a major producer of marihuana is the area from the Thai-Burmese border in Prachuap Khirikhan Province to approximately 100 kilometers inside Burma. A group of Mons was hired to look after and produce marihuana. The owners of the land are important politicians who have had close relations with high-ranking officers and politicians since the time of Colonel Narong Kittikhachon and Major General Sutsai Hatsadin. And at present, they still have close relations with military officers.

The influential people along the coast have a network that stretches all the way from Prachinburi, Chonburi, Samut Prakan, Phetchaburi, Prachuap Khirikhan, Chumphon, Nakhon Sithammarat and Surat Thani to Phuket. They use the sea to smuggle illegal goods out of and into the country. Marihuana is an important item that is transported in these territorial waters. In particular, the value of the marihuana that is produced in the Thai-Burmese border area earns huge sums of money for the influential people who have invested capital in carrying on such activities.

Marihuana and Withun Thapkhlieo

Withun Thapkhlieo was a Grade C5 civil servant who worked for parliament. Mr Banyat Bantaththan, the deputy minister of interior, filed a petition requesting that he be sent to work temporarily as an aide at the Office of the Secretary to the Minister. Later on, he was transferred permanently to serve as a Ministry of Interior civil servant at the Central Division, Ministry of Interior. He was temporarily transferred from the Central Division and went to work for the deputy minister, a close associate. He did such an outstanding job that Mr Banyat sent a memorandum to Mr Prathuang Kiratibut, the former minister of interior, asking that he be given a two-step increase in salary.

Mr Withun graduated the same year as Deputy Minister Banyat and he is the younger brother of Police Lieutenant Colonel Thammanun Thapkhlieo.

Withun Thapkhlieo was involved in the case in which marihuana was seized along the coast near Ban Nua Khlong Thien in Chaam Commune, Phetchaburi Province. The events leading up to this are as follows: Four boats of the Customs Department were sent to seize a boat that was suspect. The boat was a small fishing

boat known as a "squid boat." Twenty-eight bags of marihuana were found hidden in the hold of this boat. At the same time, a Kentwood radio receiver-transmitter, registration No SBT-2525-44/7/1, was found in a suitcase along with radio receiving-transmitting equipment.

Chaam police officials informed the Civil Air Center in order to check the registration number of this radio equipment. Concerning this radio, it was learned that Mr Withun Thapkhlieo, a Grade C5 civil servant who is working as an aide at the Office of the Secretary to the Minister, had borrowed this radio. On the borrower's slip submitted on 14 April, he claimed that he was taking it to transmit "speck" and that he would return it to the Air Center on 22 May 1982.

Thus, because of this, Mr Withun Thapkhlieo was connected with the matter of the 28 bags of marihuana that were seized by Chaam police. And because Mr Withun is a close associate of Deputy Minister Banyat Banthaththan, the deputy minister has been linked to this marihuana case.

Banyat Banthaththan and the Influential Groups

Bantay Banthaththan, the young minister, has a modern and individualistic way of thinking, and he is a very impressive speaker. He became the [deputy] minister of interior because of the decline of the Democrat [Party]. Banyat once served as the chairman of the board of the Kitthanawat Company, which has business interests in the movie theater, hotel, mining and timber trade spheres. The Kitthanawat Company is now headed by Mr Prawit Ninwatcharamani, the man who took over from Mr Banyat as chairman of the board. He has been charged with being one of the influential people in the "Five Tigers" group.

On 22 December 1979, Mr Banyat submitted his resignation as chairman of the board and board member of the Kitthanawat Company. His reason was that he did not have time to help administer the affairs of the company or attend the board meetings. But Mr Banyat still has very close relations with the Kitthanawat Company and with Mr Prawit Ninwatcharatmani.

The Five Tigers group is well-known for the influence it wields. Officials have said that they use their power illegally and that they have close ties with the various godfathers. Actually, the Five Tigers group has done things that have greatly helped the people in Surat Thani Province. For example, they have built things that have benefited the public, they have donated money and they have constantly helped the government. It has been the growth of this group that has led others to watch them and feel that they have influence and that has led people to feel that they are involved in illegal activities.

However, the relationship between Banyat Banthaththan and the Five Tigers group and between the Five Tigers group and the eastern godfathers in Chonburi, Phetchaburi and Prachuap Khirikhan are connections that have resulted in the case of the 28 bags of marihuana being discussed even more. Withun Thapkhlieo, a close associate of Deputy Minister Banyat and the owner of the radio,

registration No 2525-44/7/1, that was the prime cause of the present problem, has increased the severity of the problem by linking the matter to the deputy minister of interior.

A columnist for SIAM RAT has even written a timely story, "The Three Marihuana Traffickers," during this period.

The Marihuana Pipe Operation

Samak Sunthonwet has had many heated disputes with Banyat Banthaththan ever since the time they were both members of the Democrat Party. They had a very serious clash the time that Samak Sunthonwet instigated a no-confidence debate in an attempt to get people to believe that this deputy minister had purchased porcelain insulators at a price that was higher than normal. But Mr Banyat responded calmly in parliament with the clever phrase the "big liar."

And then during the recent no-confidence debate, Samak Sunthonwet was able to create a great stir with data of the opposition that no one had anticipated, that is, the seizure of the 28 bags of marihuana that was linked to the close associate of the deputy minister of interior and the deputy minister himself.

Samak has made a rather great effort to build up the importance of this matter. He is viewed as trying to oust Deputy Minister Banyat and become deputy minister in his place. But this view may not be correct.

Samak Sunthonwet has a clear political plan. His political timing has always been very precise and expedient. Entering the cabinet at this time would certainly not be good. Even before the no-confidence debate and up to the present, there have constantly been reports that Samak Sunthonwet is trying to tighten his relations with a military officer with a bright future, that is, General Athit Kamlangek, the assistant commander in chief of the army. Even though efforts have been made to conceal this relationship, political observers were able to see the connection between these groups clearly with the appearance of the group known as the "Hoi Kao Group" on radio and television and in political and business circles.

As for General Athit Kamlangek, his role has recently been increasing in handling the political conflicts and in maintaining peace and security, and the duties of this defender of the capital have reached a peak. One official said that "this is an ordinary matter if General Athit is to be chosen to become the minister of some ministry. And it is normal for a soldier who plans to get involved in politics in the future to have to have first served as the minister in some ministry."

The position in the Ministry of Interior and General Athit Kamlangek are well suited to each other, just as the effort by Samak Sunthonwet to become close to General Athit presents no problems.

However, this marihuana pipe operation points out some of the mistakes and weaknesses of the present [deputy] minister of interior. These weaknesses have been used to play a new political game. If more pressure is exerted and things are intensified a little more in this matter, it is quite possible that this case will become the fuse leading to changes in political positions in the near future.

11943
5300/5807

THAILAND

TWO ISOC OFFICERS ARRESTED IN HEROIN RAID IN CHIANG MAI

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "ISOC Officers Who Sold Heroin Arrested At the Home of a Haw Chinese. They Were Known to Be International Traffickers"]

[Text] There was a major heroin raid in Chiang Mai. Officials from the northern narcotics suppression unit, in cooperation with police officials, conducted an investigation and raided the home of five ringleaders. Two of them were ISOC officials from Chiang Rai and two were Haw Chinese. During the search, six large bags of heroin, each weighing 2.5 kilograms, were found. The value in Thailand was 500,000 baht. The value abroad was 50 million baht. They confessed that they had been engaged in the heroin trade for a long time.

Concerning the seizure of this heroin, a reporter for DAO SIAM reported that at 1030 hours on 15 June, from an investigation conducted by officials of the Northern Narcotics Suppression Unit, it had been learned that heroin would be traded at the house at 140 Soi Phattana Chang Phuok in Muang District, Chiang Mai Province. Thus, these officials joined together with Police Major General Prakop Chuthesa, the assistant commissioner of the provincial 3, Lampang Province, Police Colonel Kasem Sukphong, the Chiang Mai police superintendent, Police Lieutenant Colonel Ram Chanphen, the deputy police superintendent in Chiang Mai, Police Captain Phayung Chinaohit, the officer on duty at the Chiang Mai provincial police station in Muang District and a group of officials and went to search this house.

Five men who were engaged in a heroin transaction were found in the house. The officials arrested all five without having to use force. The five were: Mr Chusak Hongcharoen, age 42, who was the owner of this house, Mr Prayut Sikaco, age 32, and Mr Sanan Khongdet, age 41, who were both ISOC officials in Chiang Rai and who lived at No 32 Mae Ngao Commune, Wiang Pa Pao District, Chiang Rai Province. The other two were both Haw Chinese identified as Mr Laohuang Saechang, who lives at 31 Uttaradit Road, Muang District, Chiang Rai Province, and Mr Chongu Saeyang, age 36, who lives at 52 Village 11, Pong Pha Commune, Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai province.

Six large plastic bags filled with heroin were discovered. Each bag weighed 2.5 kilograms. The value in Thailand was 500,000 baht and about 50 million baht abroad. Besides this, the officials seized a green Mitsubishi truck license No N8225, Chiang Mai, which the suspects were using as a means of transportation. This was seized as evidence. Then, the suspects and evidence were taken to the Chiang Mai provincial police station in Muang District for further investigation. It was learned that, on that day, Mr Chusak, Mr Prayut and Mr Sanan had set a time for Mr Laohuang and Mr Chongu, the two Haw Chinese, to come buy heroin at the home of Mr Chusak. These men had been trading in drugs together for so long that their names were in the files on international narcotics traffickers of international narcotics suppression officials. But they made a mistake and were arrested by police officials this time. The police placed them under arrest for further handling of the case.

11943
5300/5807

THAILAND

COLUMNIST: FOCUS OF HEROIN TRAFFIC MAY BE MOVING SOUTH

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 May 82 p 4

[MATICHON News Table column by "an Ordinary Reporter": "The Heroin Refineries Are Moving South"]

[Text] Opium weighing more than 10 kilograms and valued at 75,000 baht has been found at the godown of a leading citizen in Phuket.

Because this opium case was linked to the family of a wealthy man who has economic influence in the province, the police did some strange things and granted some privileges concerning covering up the case.

The thing that is really worth discussing is not this leading citizen, whom news reports have identified as an influential person in the province. Rather, it is the fact that this is a hotbed of opium and narcotics activities, a hotbed that has moved from the north to the south of the country.

Previously, if opium and heroin were mentioned, people usually thought of the "Golden Triangle," which is an area in the Thai-Burmese border area.

A report by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) states that the Golden Triangle can produce at least 500 tons of opium a year to meet the needs of the addicts and heroin refineries.

And along the Thai-Burmese border, there are approximately 13-15 heroin refineries hidden in the high mountains and tropical evergreen forests.

Lo Sing Han, Lao Tuan Lao Li, Khun Sa, or Chang Si Fu, and Lao Su are all well-known "narcotics kingpins" who live in the Golden Triangle in the northern part of the country.

Police Major General Phao Sarasin, the secretary-general of the ONCB, has confirmed that the heroin refineries of Lao Su produce the best heroin in the world. That is, this heroin is 98 percent pure.

But recently, the north has lost its monopoly on heroin.

Lieutenant Commander Prasong Sursiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council, recently stated in a lecture that, there are now at least three to five heroin refineries in the Thai-Malaysian border area.

The fact that police seized more than 10 kilograms of opium in the godown of a wealthy man in Phuket may add to the seriousness of the news that the heroin market, both from the standpoint of production and distribution, has moved to the south.

Narcotics traffickers have begun to use the Golden Triangle-Bangkok-Malaysia-Holland route in addition to the Golden Triangle-Bangkok-Hong Kong-Holland route. Thus, the Thai-Malaysian border area is not important only as a hiding place of bandit terrorists and separatists. It is also a major headquarters of narcotics traffickers.

More and more reports of heroin being placed in the corpses of babies have begun to appear, and more reports of Malaysian police showing interest in prostitutes and narcotics traffickers from Thailand have begun to appear in the STRAITS TIMES.

The ONCB urgently held a meeting in Hat Yai, Songkhla Province, on the narcotics problem.

As long as we have a political policy of supporting the minority groups that grow poppies and produce heroin in order to use them as buffers, Thailand and narcotics will continue to be viewed as synonymous.

11943

CSO: 5300/5807

THAILAND

ASEAN CHIEF NARCOTICS OFFICER NAMED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 19 Jun 82 p 6

[Text]

SINGAPORE, 17 June—Thailand's Police Lieutenant-Colonel Chakrthep Amesbutr will be appointed the Association of South-East Asian Nations' (ASEAN's) first narcotics officer, the *Straits Times* reported today.

The paper said Lieutenant-Colonel Chakrthep will be based at the ASEAN Secretariat in Djakarta and will coordinate the ASEAN efforts in law enforcements, prevention of drug abuse and rehabilitation.

The appointment of ASEAN's first narcotics officer was approved by the ASEAN Standing Committee here yesterday.

The idea for such a post was first mooted about three years ago in view of the drug menace in the region.

Approval

The Standing Com-

mittee at its yesterday's sitting also approved an annual budget of about 68,000 dollars (33,000 US) for expenses.

The ASEAN narcotics chief will, among other things,

- assist ASEAN drug experts in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects,

- serve as a clearing house for all relevant information,

- liaise with various international bodies and agencies in the anti-drug abuse efforts, and

- convene meetings and provide secretariat services at such meetings.

The five-nation ASEAN, grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines and Thailand, has received assistance from the United States Drug Enforcement Agency under the ASEAN-US dialogue.—NAB/AFP

CSO: 5300/5812

CANADA

POLICE THINK DRUG INDUSTRY OUTSELLS HUGE MULTINATIONAL

Vancouver THE WEEKEND SUN in English 12 Jun 82 p A2

[Text]

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian Pacific Ltd. racked up sales of \$12 billion in 1981, but police believe the drug industry in Canada last year may have outsold the huge multinational.

"Nothing is really certain though," Insp. Dennis Farrell, director of RCMP national and international drug investigations, said in an interview.

"They (drug smugglers) obviously don't declare their merchandise to the authorities."

Farrell estimated that only between three and 10 per cent of narcotics imported into this country are intercepted by the RCMP. The street value of narcotics grabbed by the Mounties last year was about \$500 million, he said. "But we can only measure what we seize."

Simple arithmetic shows that if the RCMP seized five per cent of the contraband, then the actual value of the drugs sold in the country was about \$10 billion in 1981 — and this figure doesn't even include quantities seized by various municipal and provincial police forces.

Montreal police, for instance, say they seized about \$100 million worth of illegal drugs last year.

Det.-Capt. Henri Marchessault of the Montreal police said the annual sale of illegal drugs here easily hits the \$2-billion mark.

"However, to reach that figure, you have to do a number of mathematical pirouettes," he said.

"To calculate the street value of a kilogram of hashish, we assume that a gram sells for \$15.

"But for years now, dealers haven't been selling real grams," he noted. "They've been selling 'point-seven' cubes (0.7 of a gram) to their customers, which are actually 'point-fives' after you subtract the weight of the aluminum foil the hash is wrapped in."

Montreal police concede that infiltrating drug networks is their favorite method of breaking a ring. They also use spotters on rooftops to survey street pushers, as well as agents disguised as businessmen, with walkie-talkies hidden behind newspapers, to guide other officers to an arrest.

Over the years, organized crime has been drawn to the huge and easy profits of the dope business.

A shipment of containers holding 15 tonnes of hashish tracked down in a warehouse in Old Montreal last spring clearly had been handled by the Mafia, said Supt. Al Breau, head of the RCMP's drug squad here.

But police also must deal with the small importers and the street pushers.

"They (street pushers) make about \$30 dollars a day selling their wares on Montreal streets," said a narcotics agent. "They're told they will make about \$300 a day, but they end up smoking their profits by the end of the day."

Marchessault said new small importers are constantly arriving on the scene. "Anyone can get into the business, as long as he has the right contacts."

A passport, an address in Bogota or Peru and \$4,000 to \$5,000 is enough, he said.

CSO: 5320/37

CANADA

OTTAWA POLICE RAID NETS \$1-MILLION IN HEROIN

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Margaret Munro]

[Text]

Police seized an estimated \$1-million worth of heroin from a downtown Ottawa apartment Saturday, in the second major heroin bust in the city in the past six months.

Ottawa RCMP say they confiscated half a pound of "high quality Middle East heroin" during an early morning raid at a Bell Street apartment.

Insp. Luc Boivin, in charge of the 45-man RCMP drug unit, said he suspects Ottawa is the distribution point for the deadly drug entering the country from Lebanon.

"We believe that's what's happening, it takes a lot of people with a lot of connections and money to deal in amounts this large."

In December, the squad made its biggest-ever heroin bust when it seized \$2-million worth of the drug from a van travelling near the Bronson Avenue and Catherine Street.

Two Edmonton residents were charged and the case is still before the courts.

The heroin seized Saturday would sell on the street for at least \$1 million and be enough for 2,000 daily doses.

Boivin said while the use of the drug in Ottawa is increasing, he doubts there are enough \$400-a-day addicts here to consume so much.

"We're not talking about soft drugs, it's the worst addiction you can get," said Boivin.

He said the RCMP will keep the heroin for use as evidence and then it will be burned.

Charged with possession of heroin for the purpose of trafficking are Sami Hassan Farhat, 30, of Bell Street, and Ali Farhat, 51, from Lebanon, who recently entered Canada on a visitor's visa.

The two were taken to the regional detention centre and will appear in provincial court today.

CSO: 5320/37

CANADA

DRUG TRAFFICKERS GIVEN JAIL TERMS

Vancouver THE WEEKEND SUN in English 12 Jun 82 p A18

[Text]

Two members of a drug trafficking ring that took 18 months to break and touched off the longest trial in B.C. legal history were sentenced Friday to jail terms in a federal penitentiary.

Armando Tontarelli, 47, was sentenced to six years and Claudio Dimatteo, 31, to three years. Both were convicted of conspiring to traffic in heroin.

Crown counsel Brian Purdy said both men had previous records for drug offences but were not deterred by prison from high-level heroin dealings.

Justice Ray Paris said the evidence did not paint as clear a picture of the men's involvement in the conspiracy as it did in the cases of other accused but added that Tontarelli, assisted by Dimatteo, was a connection for the sale of heroin in one-ounce lots.

He also took into consideration that both men had been in custody over 20 months.

Lawyer Patrick Good, speaking for Tontarelli, described the Crown's case against him as the slimmest of circumstantial evidence and "suspicion on suspicion." He said Tontarelli had been involved in one incident of the sale of an ounce of heroin for \$17,000.

Good and Sidney Simons, who acted for Dimatteo, said they would appeal the convictions.

Simons told the judge that Dimatteo had played a minimal part in the conspiracy and that he was involved in only one transaction.

"He had a brief and peripheral association in the conspiracy alleged," Simons said. He also told the judge that Dimatteo had been in custody for 20 months in Oakalla and that 20 months in Oakalla was worth double time consideration.

A third man sentenced after pleading guilty before B.C. Supreme Chief Justice Allan McEachern was sentenced to two years less a day for a minor part in the conspiracy. Dominic Mobilio, the prosecution said, was an associate of key figures in the cocaine conspiracy but the judge was told he had no previous convictions.

One defendant, Carmelo Gallo, escaped custody last September was tried in absentia and sentenced to life in prison.

The \$10 million conspiracy trial lasted 13 months and followed 18 months of police undercover work.

CSO: 5320/37

CANADA

BRIEFS

DRUGS SEIZED--Windsor--The Mounties have arrested 14 people and seized \$1.7-million in cocaine, heroin and LSD in the biggest drug roundup in Windsor's history. A seven-month undercover operation focusing on what is believed to be an international ring of traffickers dealt specifically with the ring's upper echelon, an RCMP spokesman said. More than 20 Mounties swooped down on homes in the Windsor area beginning Thursday night. They expect more arrests over the weekend. The drugs include half a pound of high-grade heroin, several thousand units of LSD and several ounces of cocaine. The drugs were headed for the Windsor and Toronto markets. Two Americans and 12 Windsor residents were arrested. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 5 Jun 82 p 4]

DRUG CHARGES--Hawkesbury (Special)--An undercover drug investigation has netted police \$60,000 worth of drugs after a number of early-morning raids here. The operation, involving Ontario and Quebec provincial police and the Hawkesbury force, resulted in the arrest of 13, including two Ottawa men, on a variety of drug-related charges. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 26]

RECORD PCP SEIZURE--RCMP say a raid on a Coquitlam apartment house Saturday night resulted in the largest seizure ever in Canada of a drug commonly known as "angel dust". Taken was an 1.6 kilograms of the drug phencyclidine (PCP), with an estimated street value of more than \$8.5 million. Coquitlam drug section head, Sgt. James Simpson, said the raid also turned up a "laboratory" for the manufacture of PCP or "angel dust" in an apartment in Coquitlam. Both Maple Ridge and Coquitlam RCMP took part in the raid. Simpson said his cost estimate was "conservative" and added, "It's unquestionably the largest seizure of PCP in Canada." He said PCP is a deadly drug. "It can cause violent behavior or death. But it looks like we nipped this one in the bud." Simpson said the investigation is continuing. Charged in Coquitlam provincial court Monday with possession of PCP for the purposes of trafficking are Wayne Paul Lafreniere, 27, and Delane Hopkins, 26, both of 705 North Road, Coquitlam, and Dennis Raymond Dambroise, 27, and Raymond Dean Barrow, 20, both of 9264-122nd St., Surrey. The three males have been remanded in custody. Hopkins has been released on her own recognizance. [Text] [Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 15 Jun 82 p A9]

CSO: 5320/36

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLING SENTENCE CONFIRMED--Celje, 14 Jun--The criminal bench of the Celje district court has confirmed the sentence passed on Lebanese citizen Alijas Esber, 28, who was sentenced to a 2 and 1/2 year prison term for smuggling drugs. Last December, 17.5 kilograms of hashish oil was found in a secret compartment of his Mercedes automobile. Esber sent his automobile by ship from a Syrian port to Amsterdam, while he travelled by air. However, the automobile was unloaded from the ship in the port of Koper and was to be transported by road to Amsterdam. In Celje, a thorough check of the automobile was made and the drug was found. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 82 p 9 AU]

CSO: 5300/2340

BERMUDA

SIX MEN IN COURT ACCUSED OF SUPPLYING HEROIN, CANNABIS

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

Six men appeared in magistrates court yesterday accused of a drug conspiracy. And one of them will go before a judge today in an attempt to get a further charge against him dismissed.

Before Senior Magistrate the Wor. Gerald Price yesterday were Alvin Chapman, 37,

of Lighthouse Lane, Southampton, Robert Trott, 32, of no fixed home, Raymond Grant, 29, of Parsons Road, Pembroke, Earliston Young, 27, and Ervin Young, 28, both of North Shore, Devonshire, and Kirk DeRosa, 28, of Granaway Heights, Southampton.

All are charged that between February 1 last year and April 14 this year, in Pembroke they

conspired to supply diamorphine (heroin) and cannabis and that they supplied and handled diamorphine and cannabis.

Chapman is further charged that on August 6 last year he handled diamorphine with intent to supply and Trott faces an additional charge of misusing diamorphine on the same date.

The six men were not required to plead to the charges as they are to be tried in the Supreme Court. The amount of drugs allegedly involved was not stated in court.

They were remanded for mention on July 22. Chapman was granted an extension of \$10,000 bail in his own recognisance and two \$5,000 sureties. A condition of bail that he report daily to Police was also continued.

Trott, Grant, Earliston Young, Ervin Young and DeRosa were each granted \$5,000 bail with two similar sureties. The Senior Magistrate refused an application by Crown counsel Mr. Charles Quin that the five also report to Police, but ordered that they surrender passports and travel documents.

It is on the charge of handling diamorphine with intent to supply that lawyers for Chapman will today ask Chief Justice the Hon. Sir James R. Astwood to dismiss in a case thought to be the first of its kind in Bermuda.

Counsel Mr. Michael Mello and Mrs. Priya De-Soysa-Levers will submit that Chapman's constitutional rights have been infringed because of an alleged delay in bringing the charge.

CSO: 5300/7567

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

JAIL FOR COCAINE IMPORTING--A 33-year-old St George's man was jailed for seven years yesterday for importing cocaine. Granville Gilbert, of Old Maid's Lane, admitted possessing the drug, which had an estimated street value of \$28,000. It was found in a rolled-up sock in his holdall when he returned from a U.S. trip on January 5 last year. Tests revealed he had 11.19 grams of cocaine with 71 percent purity. Gilbert, when cautioned at the airport, said: "That's what I get for doing favours for people." He claimed he was bringing clothing into Bermuda for a friend. Mr John Cooper, defence counsel, told the Supreme Court that Gilbert had only one previous drugs offence for which he had received a minimum fine. He argued that the figure quoted for the cocaine's street value was misleadingly high because it was based on the maximum obtainable for individual small packets of the drug. Chief Justice the Hon Sir James Astwood told Gilbert that if he was prepared to take the risks he also had to face the penalties. He jailed Gilbert for seven years with time spent in custody to be taken into account. [Text] [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 29 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/7567

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIAN ATTACKS DEA, EXTRADITION TREATY IN MEXICAN NEWSPAPER AD

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Jun 82 p 36-A

[Advertisement]

[Text] "In no instance shall Colombia offer to extradite nationals nor shall it allow the extradition of those charged with or found guilty of political crimes." Last paragraph of Article 17 of the current Colombian Penal Code.

Law 27 of 1980 or "How a father hands over his children so that his neighbor can punish them."

Illegal

After reading the complete text of the aforementioned law and grasping its meaning, it is impossible to draw a conclusion other than the one noted above.

Law 27 of 1980 repeals Law 66 of May 1888, which was signed when Colombia and the United States were countries in the process of economic and industrial development, of ongoing changes and of internal organization. The law's initial assertion seems sincere; it reads: "With a view towards facilitating the administration of justice and of punishing crimes that may be committed in the territories of the two nations and whose perpetrators might attempt to avoid penalty by fleeing from one country and seeking refuge in the other." In contrast, Law 27 of 1980 speaks of effective cooperation between the two States.

Referring to the crimes that can give rise to extradition, the last paragraph of Article 2, Section 4, Subsection 2 says: "(Extradition) shall also be granted in the case of an association to commit a crime, as provided for in Colombian legislation, and in the case of conspiracy, as provided for in the United States of America." This gives the impression that Colombia will always be the State petitioned to extradite. The crimes that are grounds for extradition should be the same in both legal codes. Article 130 of the Colombian Penal Code includes conspiracy as a crime, describes it and sets forth the corresponding penalties. Thus, there is no reason to combine, for the purposes of legal sanctions, association to commit a crime and conspiracy or "suspicious intent."

Whereas we have to ascertain the crime, they need only think that a Colombian is a potential enemy conspiring against their indomitable sovereignty, their uncompromising ethics and their "noble" principles of disinterested aid to all the countries of the Americas.

Neither politicians nor military personnel are safe from extradition. Initially, Article 4 of Law 27 of 1980 is very clear; whereas it does not permit extradition in its first two subsections, its third and last one empowers the Executive Branch expressly to decide in this regard.

For its part, Article 8, faithful to Article 17 of the Colombian Penal Code, states: "In no instance shall Colombia offer to extradite nationals," but right after this it cynically empowers the Executive Branch of the State being petitioned to decide on the matter and, furthermore, makes it subject to the provisions of Law 27 of 1980.

Provisional Detention

Continuing with the by now traditional U.S. line of reasoning, Article 11 notes that in the event of an "emergency," either of the contracting parties can request through diplomatic channels the provisional detention of an individual who has been indicted or convicted. As a requirement for a 60-day provisional detention it stipulates a statement of intent to submit an extradition request.

As the text says, there is indeed an emergency, and it has to do with U.S. economic wealth and its imperialist designs, backed by a financial power that is now coming to an end. At this moment, more than 6 million hectares of the formerly untouchable territory of the United States of America, top quality lands, have been purchased by foreign investors. The Arab funds alone invested in the purchase of stock in Gringo multinationals total more than \$200 billion, the monstrous dividends on which mean that America is no longer for the Americans but for the Arabs.

In its struggle to avoid an imminent fall, this Anglo-Saxon empire that is now under the yoke of petrodollars allows vulgar trade with the East while continually hunting down Colombians with \$500 dollars in their pockets and calling them traffickers, smugglers or criminals.

The logical conclusion is that the historical circumstances surrounding the Treaty of 1888 no longer obtain in 1980 and that the new treaty completely repeals the former one. The big fish is eating the little fish, and one of our countries is bigger across-the-board than the other (I get the impression that we are the little fish).

Article 18 of Law 27 of 1980 grants right of way through our country to the personnel in charge of pursuing those who can be extradited. The expenditures arising from this entire process were covered by the

government that requested the extradition under the 1888 Treaty. In contrast, Law 27 of 1980 has transferred these outlays to the Colombian Government, pardon me, the government being petitioned.

From any angle, there is no reason for the extradition of nationals and there is even less reason for a treaty with a country with which we do not even have a border and whose customs are not at all similar. There is a common anthropological denominator to human rights and the abstract concept of mankind. There is no such thing as mankind; there are men, and they cannot be separated from their families, their customs or the circumstances and environments in which they grew up and in which, like true Colombians, they hope to die.

Of the 300 million people in Latin America we are the only ones who can be extradited from our own country to the United States of America.

The DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)

The DEA was founded in 1972 by Mr Richard Nixon, in ongoing collaboration with Mr Bush, who is today vice president, and with Mr Haig, who is today secretary of state.

The DEA, America's national and international narcotics squad and the hub of the shady tentacles that Mr Nixon gallantly manipulated, jolted the human rights provisions in the United States until the day of Nixon's fall, triggered by his private spy network that was caught "red-handed" in the famous and fateful Watergate Hotel in Washington D.C.

Today, the DEA is once again operating without restrictions throughout Latin America, except in Cuba. We Colombian citizens are its main target, and therefore they have engineered this diabolical extradition treaty, which we extraditable Colombians are telling our fellow countrymen about thanks to our democracy and freedom of speech.

Conspiracy

With the triumph of divorced California actor Ronald Reagan, the old triumvirate was reorganized, and a major antidrug, anti-Latin campaign was immediately ordered. Mr Bush sent the DEA, CIA and FBI into Florida and Colombia. Mr Haig ordered Immigration, the Army, Navy, Air Force and others to intercept boats and planes coming from Colombia. The DEA coerced the government of the Bahamas into passing a law under which a Colombian must obtain a visa in Miami, Florida before he can travel to the islands.

The massive arrests of Colombians in the United States stem from a law signed by Nixon in 1972, the so-called conspiracy law, which he enforced for the first time against drug dealers. The legal concept of conspiracy was thought up by the U.S. Congress in 1944 to detain large numbers of Japanese. More than two Japanese together represented

a conspiracy agaainst the United States and they were placed in concentration camps in California.

Hundreds of Colombians were detained in 1972 and 1973 by the newly reconditioned DEA under the flimsy and vague charge of conspiracy to import narcotics into the United States.

Our major crime was being Colombians. Coincidentally, many of us wound up being close friends with the convicted Watergate burglars. Gordon Liddy and his entourage arrived at the federal prison in Danbury, Connecticut some months before our happy return to Colombia in 1975.

Bail

The DEA wants to perpetuate the drug-related legal industry, which has provided thousands of jobs in courts and prisons. It wants to develop publicity for it and create the need for major Federal Government outlays to finance these kinds of anti-Latin campaigns and to give more political, police and infiltration power to its sponsors. In the United States, where Americans hold up 5,000 banks a year, the average bail for the holdup men is \$30,000, whereas the bail for drug-related crimes, which do not involve violence or robbery or require weapons, is \$1 to \$20 million, especially if you are a Colombian.

The release of a Colombian costs millions of dollars, with the permission of the DEA's legal industry, and thus proceeds of more than \$1 billion a year fuel this repressive organization, financed by the sale of Colombians.

DEA: Advertising Inc.

The DEA has put on television series so that we can see how our countrymen are persecuted with the most marvelous equipment in the world, so that we become psychologically controlled through employer-police signals and so that we continue adopting the by now hereditary attitude of admitting guilt in front of a TV judge, who tells us that the forces of the DEA, led by Mr Bush, are going to go after all Latins, especially Colombians. Educational films show Cobra helicopters and AWACS planes deployed; the announcement is made that the CIA is domestic and international, while Immigration, which has been an eternal problem for Colombians, is let loose, in addition to the IRS, Customs, the Air Force and the entire apparatus of repression, for the sole purpose of kicking Latin Americans out of their incorruptible environment.

As we sit watching the TV in amazement, we absorb and process mentally all of these dramatic anti-Latin scenes that they are bent on showing us, not just on local television but in Colombia's leading newspapers too. This abusive proliferation of propaganda in the few mass media that exist is a violation of our privacy and a criminal attempt to set the government, the military and the common people of Colombia against each other.

Seizures

Forty percent of the drugs confiscated in the United States are said to disappear sooner or later, and there are doubts that the other 60 percent is really destroyed. Seventy percent of the money confiscated in drug busts disappears, and the remaining 30 percent apparently goes to a little subsidiary called the IRS. The allegation is that DEA agents and former agents in Florida are the ones who have profited the most, which has made the FBI in Washington D.C. very jealous. It was already tired of guarding old, has-been politicians and buildings and had never even had the opportunity to exchange Washington winters for the beaches, sun, sea, dollars, fast action and fun in Florida, including permission to hunt down Colombians.

There are close to 3 million Latins living in the southern part of Florida alone, and the drug industry is worth \$5 billion a year, which makes it as big as or perhaps bigger than tourism.

Health

A person owes it to himself to get into and maintain the best possible physical condition. A sound mind in a sound body. Our Health Ministry is engaged in a brilliant campaign. "Don't Smoke," say large-lettered signs in many spots. The venerable Customs Bureau is also watching out for the health of our people. "Don't buy smuggled cigarettes," it says in its ads. Our Customs Bureau is losing billions of pesos because of the Marlboros that are smuggled in tax-free.

I don't think that Mr Marlboro has any excuses for his ongoing defrauding of or conspiracy against Colombian Customs. What is more, Mr Marlboro can advertise his product publicly, and he cannot be reprimanded. In contrast, they can annoy Colombian television viewers with advertisements of deceptive rustic elegance that openly encourage smuggling. Mr Marlboro says that dynamic men smoke Marlboros. As a simple country boy, I think that smoking is harmful, expensive and a sign of weakness. I don't know of any good athletes who smoke cigarettes. It would be interesting to see under which of the 35 crimes stipulated in the extradition treaty our venerable Customs Bureau could succeed in requesting the extradition of Mr Marlboro to Colombia for having associated to commit a crime or for conspiracy against Colombia or whether the Health Ministry could do likewise for reasons of public health.

Budget

We Colombian citizens realize that U.S. economic aid to us depends on the degree to which Colombia cooperates with the DEA. We realize that Colombia has to contribute between 5 and 7 billion pesos this year to the battle against drug trafficking.

Planes, helicopters, boats, cars, motorcycles and the latest communication equipment are all part of a narcotics squad that is ready to move out in minutes and with all of the latitude it needs.

Those of us who stingily pay taxes to the National Tax Administration wonder whether these big-spending programs to protect American interests at our expense were not something that our grandfathers officially bequeathed us. This tactical antinarcotics force should be under GOES, CAES [Economic and Social Advisory Committee] or any other similar group, combating extortion and kidnaping.

With these tremendous human and material resources, kidnaped hostages could be rescued almost without fail. My grandfather would gladly support such a cause. We would pay our taxes and even good salaries. Let's vote for a country with a sophisticated and modern antikidnaping police squad that can partly guarantee our tattered freedom.

Borders

We Latins cannot talk about borders at present without mentioning the Falkland Islands, which unquestionably belong to the Argentines, who in their battle with the British have summoned up the courage to confront both them and their American allies. Unfortunately, all Latin American borders are controlled by the DEA, citing the blatant excuse of drug traffic. It also has an alarming control over our border ports, setting us at odds with our own true brothers, with whom we do indeed have true affinities, common customs and longstanding and unforgettable Bolivarian legacies.

Under the psychosis of drugs, the red tape for crossing borders has tripled, border personnel have expanded and tactics similar to or copied right from the DEA have been adopted. The result has been a rebirth of mutual dislike and a falling off of dialogue and trade among our countries and of the trust that we owe each other as Latin brothers.

With its Cuban, Puerto Rican, Dominican and Colombian agents, the DEA does not show an Anglo-Saxon face in our lands; instead, it sets Latin against Latin. Thus, our borders become unfriendly, mistrustful and cold.

Let's vote to have our borders return to Latin hands and customs, to have a rebirth of brotherhood, to have the DEA and its vile agents go back to where they came from, to have a resurgence of tourism, to have honest tourists come and to have the welcome tourist industry flourish on our borders.

We should also point out that the DEA knew of the invasion of the Falklands 15 days in advance.

Speaking of borders, the DEA, supported by its far-flung judicial branch, recognizes 200-mile territorial waters for the United States but only 12 miles for other countries. The United States did not sign the recent Law of the Sea Treaty, which was recently signed by 135 countries, including Colombia.

Tourism

Colombia "the Beautiful" is unknown to foreign tourism, those years when the attractive and hospitable Cartagena Yacht Club gave us a warm welcome and when there was an international lifestyle based on a floating tourist community that was the pride of the Caribbean. Today, because of the DEA, the scene is very different. Tourists no longer flock here; they are afraid of the DEA and its new students. The steady flow of planes bringing in tourists from neighboring countries has been practically shut off, which has directly benefited the cities of Cartagena, Barranquilla and Santa Marta, whose main source of foreign exchange is tourism.

Mandatory visas to enter Colombia and other tactics sponsored by the DEA are completely antitourist, antirecreation and, worst of all, anti-Latin.

Colombian citizens and foreigners wanting to enter or leave the country are now subject to longer delays and further requirements. Every Colombian is seen as suspicious, and that is only half of it, because when a Colombian citizen arrives at his destination, he is unquestionably discriminated against and perhaps even mistreated, under the well-known pretext of drugs. Blunt, arrogant procedures, as well as the prompt summoning of the DEA or Interpol, have become routine, according to these people themselves.

Our tourist industry has come to a terrible standstill because of the antitourist barriers set up by the DEA at our airports and harbors. We are calling for unfettered tourism, without unjust surveillance or nightmares of red tape, without strip searches or baggage seizures, without foreign pressures on our hotels and without continual violations of our privacy.

Aviation

The DEA has tacit, uncontrolled autonomy with regard to Colombia's system of aviation, and it is a fact that this malevolent outside agency illegally patrols our coasts. Sophisticated planes and helicopters with that unmistakable "N" painted on the side make daily surveillance flights over our towns and regions, probing our past, present and future and reporting the information to the central computers in Bogota.

The infrastructure and bylaws of the Administrative Department of Civil Aviation have been imposed by the DEA to hamper our aeronautical progress. Absurd formalities such as a special narcotics certificate accompanied by a certificate of good conduct issued by the Brigade, are legal requirements today to import, purchase, register or sell any aircraft bearing the Colombian flag.

The directive stipulating that any Colombian company that sells more than half of its stock will have its operations and routes license automatically canceled, is tantamount to making it impossible for new companies to be formed and new stockholders to be consolidated.

A flight plan is not mandatory in the United States and Venezuela, but it is in Colombia, and 48 hours notice must be given for any overseas flight, for which clearance is continually denied until a cable of approval is forthcoming from the country of destination.

Col Belarmino Pinilla was suddenly fired several years ago. Rumor has it that his forced retirement was triggered by his order banning the use of the letter "G" (government) on the planes owned by the Summer Linguistics Institute.

The status of aircraft seized by the Colombian authorities is uncertain, inasmuch as a federal judge cannot take custody of an aircraft to auction it off and thus shore up his office's battered budget so as to render better service to Colombia's system of justice. It is incredible that these aircraft, which are a potential direct source of jobs and progress, can be handed over to inexperienced individuals who pile them up like garbage at various isolated spots, where the elements wear away the fuselage and the avionics, which required a great deal of money and long years of research to develop as a major solution to the transportation problem.

After the incident involving the Colombian airline Tampa some months ago, its license to fly into Miami was suspended at the request of the DEA, through the American Embassy, to the Administrative Department of Civil Aviation. This was a flagrant violation of the most elementary norms of sovereignty, inasmuch as no attention at all was paid to the standard formalities that should have been undertaken with our government so as to preserve its autonomy and authority.

Our conclusion, then, is that Colombia has no need for outside infiltrators who damage its fledgling airline industry. Our success in this field depends on the freedom we have, on eliminating the inane obstacles erected by the DEA and on mandatory but streamlined documentation and operational formalities.

Bribery: Article 174 of the Colombian Penal Code

The DEA has brought corruption into Colombia by bribing government officials and civilians into committing acts of espionage in our country. Blackmail, sham and lies are some of the other tactics it uses to deceive naive Colombians and to undertake campaigns against the property and businesses of alleged traffickers. The forging of police records, the twisting of information, the manipulation of journalists, harassment and intrigue are standard procedure for the DEA and its associates and collaborators.

Following up fraudulent leads provided by the DEA, machine-gun toting agents break into our houses and terrorize the Colombian people in spectacular raids worthy of a Hollywood film, accompanied by the quick apprentices from the Attorney General's Office and employing tactics

that reflect the new iron-fisted school of former CIA head and now vice president George Bush. Thousands of Colombians have become paid informers of the DEA. Bribing employees at airports, hotels and businesses and even within a family is immoral and unacceptable and damages our customs, our personal relations and our businesses.

Epilogue

Those of us who are subject to extradition would like to speak out against the absurd and unconstitutional extradition treaty that was initially signed by Dr Virgilio Barco, who was our ambassador in Washington D.C. in 1979. The social conditions that it has created have led us to the conclusion that this irresponsible and decidedly servile individual has compromised his people. We demand that all foreign investigators be banned from prying into our homes and traditions. We also demand that the DEA withdraw from our territory and our borders, that they stop bribing our government leaders, that the Colombian police begin protecting us and our children and that they stop bribing our army. We also want an end to their advertising machine and to their discrediting of Colombia. It would be very nice of Mr Marlboro if he ordered his agents to comply with the Republic of Colombia's import laws.

Let's vote for the candidate who revokes the extradition treaty. The DEA is anti-Latin; let's vote for its happy return to Washington. Let's vote for the candidate who works hard to build a new Colombia, who fights for a new aviation system, so that flying is not banned, so that we can fly together. Let's vote for the man who believes in the common folk. Let's cast a firm vote for the candidate who is concerned about Colombians living abroad, for the man who will open up our borders, for the man who really believes that our police and military forces are capable of controlling any domestic or international disturbance. Let's vote to have narcotics and their users studied by universities, physicians and scientists so that we develop a more realistic and more humane approach to the phenomenon of drugs. The police, the courts and jails are of little or no use in solving the drug problem in our country in this century.

Who is stronger: Hercules or Socrates? Let's use our health and our nationalism to help our fellow men.

The phenomenon of drugs requires thinkers, not nitwits. It does not threaten our sovereignty or our domestic industries. Let's vote for a Great and Free Colombia like the one that we inherited from our Liberator, Simon Bolivar.

Carlos Enrique Lehder Rivas
CC No 19,082,128, Bogota
Bogota, Sunday 23 May 1982

8743
CSO: 5300/2339

MEXICO

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN COLOMBIAN HEROIN TRAFFICKING CASE

SIPOL Agent Implicated

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 12 Jun 82 Sec B p 5

[Text] A great shock was caused in all circles by the arrest of the agent of the Police Investigation Section [SIPOL], Oziel Benavides, made by Federal Judicial Police forces, who identified him as the one who gave a timely tip to the arms and drug traffickers that they were being pursued.

The Federal Judicial Police succeeded in arresting Juan Gaytan, alias "Juan Trocas," and a woman named Olga Pena.

It was learned that when Gaytan and the lady were questioned, they confessed that the secret police agent had warned them that the federal police were after them, to arrest them, and that they concealed the shipment.

The capture of these individuals took place shortly after noon last Thursday, and it was learned that the federal police were searching various houses looking for arms and drugs.

At the PJF headquarters, it was announced that the case had been turned over to the agency of the Federal Public Ministry headed by Marcelino Garcia Rizo, who will be required to complete the pertinent investigation, eventually submitting it to the district court.

There has been great speculation about this case, agreeing that drugs and arms are involved, although the authorities who are knowledgeable on this subject have made no official report.

Finally, it was learned that the arrest of "Juan Trocas" was also based on a warrant for his capture issued by the third district judge in connection with the arrest of the heroin trafficking ring of Colombian origin, which gave rise to the capture of some Laredans with the surname Jacaman Canavati, and customs officials, including Gerardo Armando Santos. The latter identified Juan Gaytan as the one who ordered him to let the Colombians pass, to prevent their being arrested on the guard section of kilometer 26, so that they could later be taken illegally into the United States.

Five Freed, Ringleader Escapes

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, five individuals captured last Thursday by federal agents who had been informed that they were participating in the drug traffic were released under the legal reservations for lack of evidence with which to try them for crimes against health.

They are Olga Gaytan de Pena, Juan Gaytan Martinez, alias "El Troquitas," Romeo Hinojosa, Gilberto de la Rosa and the former agent of the Police Investigation Section, Oziel Benavides Cantu.

According to a report from the agency of the Federal Public Ministry, headed by Ramon Guillermo Calzada Vejar, they were freed because, when they were captured no drugs were found in their possession, inasmuch as the ringleader, Valentin Omar Pena, managed to leave the town, entering the United States with a considerable amount of heroin.

As this morning paper reported, on Thursday of last week the Federal Judicial Police agents failed completely in capturing Valentin Omar Pena, owing to the participation of the treacherous secret service agent, Oziel Benavides, who was responsible for warning the trafficker of the police action.

In this regard, the prosecutor, Calzada Vejar, reported that, last week, federal agents had managed to learn that a drug deal was being planned in Juan Gaytan's residence, whereupon they set up constant surveillance at the trafficker's home.

Upon learning of the federal police activity, Oziel Benavides warned Olga Gaytan de Pena about what was happening, advising that her husband, Valentin, flee as soon as possible with the shipment, because the police were on his trail.

Omar Pena attained his goal, evading the vigilance, and taking with him a considerable drug shipment that he brought into the United States.

Subsequently arrested were Gilberto de la Rosa, Romeo Hinojosa, Juan Gaytan Martinez, his sister Olga Gaytan and the secret service agent, Oziel Benavides, who were released under the legal reservations since there were no drugs in their possession and no participation by them in trafficking could be proven.

Explanation From Former Agent Oziel Benavides Cantu

Once the release of Oziel Benavides under the legal reservations was ordered by the agency of the Federal Public Ministry headed by Ramon Guillermo Calzada Vejar, the former appeared in this editorial office to deny having had any connection with Juan Gaytan Martinez, Romeo Hinojosa, Gilberto de la Rosa or Olga Gaytan de Pena.

Benavides Cantu said: "It was proven that I had nothing to do with them," claiming that he had actually been summoned by the federal police for questioning, but that he was able to prove with a police record that he had never been implicated with individuals engaged in drug trafficking.

The former SIPOL agent declared: "They asked me many questions, but I was well treated, and yesterday morning they told me, 'You can go, there has been no crime.'"

He stressed that he has been disciplined in his job and has never been connected with persons engaged in drug trafficking. Oziel Benavides commented: "In the event that I am summoned again by the Federal Judicial Police, I am quite willing to cooperate."



Former secret service agent Oziel Benavides Cantu appeared in this editorial office to claim that he has never had any connection with drug traffickers, backed by the release under legal reservations ordered for him yesterday afternoon by the federal prosecutor, Ramon Guillermo Calzada Vejar.

2909
CSO: 5330/86

MEXICO

DRUG-RELATED SHOOTING OCCURS IN SONORA

Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 20 Jun 82 Sec A p 3

[Text] Santa Ana, Sonora, 19 June (PH)--Yesterday morning, for reasons apparently linked with the drug traffic two unidentified men shot Jesus Sepulveda Duarte, known as "El Bolillo," in this town. During the shoot-out, a child whose name was not given, but who is presumed to be the son of Sepulveda Duarte, was abducted.

The police authorities have maintained absolute silence regarding the case. Nevertheless, it was learned from sources close to the State Judicial Police that one of the attackers is known as "Raul," a native of Guadalajara, who managed to flee along with his companion.

Apparently, "Raul" and the other individual had problems with "El Bolillo" involving drug trafficking, and they decided to kill him by shooting him as he was driving a pickup truck which he owned, in an incident that occurred at 1000 hours yesterday.

The child was found unharmed hours later, on a firing practice field by police forces, while Sepulveda Duarte was sent to the Health Center to receive medical treatment. The condition of his health has not been disclosed thus far.

State Judicial Police sources claimed that from the questioning to which Sepulveda Duarte will be subjected it is expected to obtain the necessary information with which to locate the attackers.

2909
CSO: 5330/86

MEXICO

CONFISCATED MARIHUANA BURNED, CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 11 Jun 82 Sec A p 10

[Text] At noon yesterday, in the presence of a representative of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry and of Dr Gilberto Yarritu Saeb, director of the Health Center, 12 bags filled with marihuana which were seized a week ago by the Federal Judicial Police commander, Benito Estrada Villagomez, and his agents, were incinerated.

The burning of the drugs took place at 1300 hours on Thursday, in a back yard of the Health Center building.

The 12 bags, allegedly weighing about half a ton of marihuana, were reduced to ashes in a few minutes, after having been impregnated with fuel to make them burn quickly.

The burning of this valuable drug shipment was carried out suddenly, to prevent an attack by the drug traffickers affected by this blow dealt them by the federal authorities.

At the incineration of the drugs, Alfredo Olivares Osuna, agent of the Federal Public Ministry, was represented by Felix Moreno. Other persons also witnessed the burning of the marihuana, which took about 15 minutes.

These drugs were the ones seized at dawn last Saturday on the banks of the Rio Bravo at the La Brigada communal farm by Federal Judicial Police Comdr Benito Estrada Villagomez and his agents, after intensive investigations carried out for several days previously concerning the drug traffic.

Investigations to Combat the Drug Traffic Continue

Moreover, at the Federal Judicial Police Commander's Office, it was announced that the investigations aimed at identifying the owners of these drugs are being continued, and also that a constant effort is being made to attack the drug trafficking through this region.

Every day, the Federal Judicial Police agents tour the area, as well as the banks of the Rio Bravo, in search of the criminals who are continually taking across the river to the United States valuable shipments of marihuana and other drugs.

The instructions that have been received from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the director of the Federal Judicial Police, Gen Raul Mendiolea Cerecero, are to the effect that the drug traffic is to be combated insofar as possible, according to the announcement made by the local office of the commander of the Federal Judicial Police.

2909

CSO: 5330/86

MEXICO

ANTIDRUG ACTION IN SONORA REPORTED

Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 15 Jun 82 Sec A p 7

[Text] Every day, a large number of individuals, most of whom come from the southern part of the country, in an attempt to take drugs into the United States, are arrested in our state by federal agents stationed in different motorcycle squads or checkpoints located in gaps and on highways leading to the border towns.

The foregoing statement was made by the Federal Judicial Police commander, Rodolfo Moises Calvo, after he reported the arrest of two individuals who were placed at the disposal of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Pablo Ernesto Avila Triana, yesterday, upon being captured separately on two "Three Gold Stars" buses at the Las Viboras checkpoint, located 12 kilometers south of the town.

Francisco Avalos Sanchez, arrested with 36 kilograms of marihuana, and Manuel Castillo Flores, with 3 kilograms of the same drug, stated that they were attempting to sell the marihuana in Tijuana, Baja California, where they were to receive their pay at the same time.

Owing to the close vigilance and the seizures made by these federal authorities, the price of drugs in the United States, the leading drug consumer in the world, has risen considerably; something which might represent an attraction, but not so the penalty imposed for crimes against health.

In this regard, the agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Pablo Ernesto Avila Triana, said that this crime is one of those most heavily penalized by the laws, and that this agency, at the order of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, is currently acting with a "hard hand" against drug traffickers. He went on to say that an example of this is the campaign undertaken against the drug traffic, in which most of the plantations of all types of drugs in the country have been successfully destroyed.

2909
CSO: 5330/86

MEXICO

BRIEFS

PILL TRAFFICKER HELD--Inasmuch as the federal prosecutor managed to gather sufficient evidence against a presumed reseller of toxic pills, he was remanded yesterday to the Federal Court, where his legal status will be decided by tomorrow. He is Mario Alberto Varela Rubio, a resident of 215 Bolivar, who was captured by Federal Judicial Police agents last week with over 5,000 toxic pills in his possession. Arrested together with the aforementioned individual was Baldemar Zapata Chapa, who obtained his release from the prosecutor's office because of lack of evidence for trying him. According to statements made by Mario Alberto Varela to the federal prosecutor, he was engaged in the purchase and sale of toxic pills among the addicts residing near his home, to whom he was selling the pills for 20-40 pesos apiece. He claimed to have purchased the stimulants in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, from someone named Leon, who stole them from various drugstores in that city, where it was reported that the federal police instructed the Monterrey police to capture him. By tomorrow, the legal status of the subject under arrest will be decided in the Third District Court, headed by Ricardo Rodriguez Villarreal, in which the presumed reseller of pills reportedly denied all the charges made by the agent of the Federal Public Ministry. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 4 Jun 82 p 6] 2909

ZONAL CAMPAIGN CONTINUES--Brig Gen Gustavo Grajales Velazquez, commander of the Ninth Military Zone, stated yesterday that all Army units are continuing the permanent campaign to eradicate the drug traffic and banditry from the state. He said: "We are carrying out the CANADOR [marihuana-poppy] plan by means of constant tours of all corners of the state." He also said that the Army forces are engaged in a permanent campaign against gunmen in the state, in coordination with the members of the various police corps. In this regard, he noted that the use of guns is very deeply entrenched in the state, near the northern border with the United States, because most people who travel in those areas can easily acquire weapons which enter the state without any great problem. The Ninth Military Zone commander also said that the main purpose of the DN-3 plan is to protect the disaster areas and restore them to normality. Once the situation is under control, the general said that it would be turned over to the competent authorities to begin the rebuilding of those areas. In cases such as that caused by the Chichonal eruption, the situation is different, because the Army is dutybound to provide constant aid. He also stated that the campaign against the drug traffic will continue permanently, in an attempt to eliminate that serious social problem from the state. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 13 Jun 82 p 8] 2909

ARMY ANTIDRUG TRAINING--Gen Alejandro Sanchez, of the staff, told EL DIARIO about the constant battle being waged against the drug traffic in rural and urban areas by the Mexican Army. They are constantly learning more about this. At the present time, in cooperation with the Masonic Lodge, courses are being given to new members of the Army on the nature of drugs and how to detect them, as well as the locations suited for growing marihuana and poppies. There are also karate courses. Currently, at the headquarters in this town, there are pots containing small marihuana and poppy plants, so that the new members will be up to date on the nature of these injurious plants, and thus be able to recognize them anywhere in the country. On land, sea and air, the drug traffic is being combated in Mexico. Many plantations are being destroyed, in most instances with the use of helicopters and forces touring the mountains to find the plantations. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 1 Jun 82 Sec B p 8] 2909

TRAFFICKER ESCAPES--Valentin Pena succeeded in evading the action of justice by jumping over fences and sneaking between houses when the federal police went after him at a house located in San Antonio between Independencia and Arteaga Streets. Valentin and his wife, Olga, were identified as the owners of the Napoles Cafe. The woman is being held and mention has also been made of a Gilberto de la Rosa. The Federal Judicial Police and the agency of the Federal Public Ministry as well continued to be very close-mouthed about this cause, in which Juan Gaytan, alias "Juan Rocas," and Oziel Benavides Salinas, an agent of the Police Investigation Section, have also been arrested. Yesterday, the chief of that section, J. Trinidad Gonzalez, said that Benavides Salinas had ended his affiliation with that entity about 3 days earlier. It is presumed that the investigative authorities are remaining silent about this case in the hope of capturing other ringleaders of the drug and narcotics traffic and those smuggling arms who have been operating on the border. It is quite possible that, by Monday, those in custody will be placed at the disposal of the district court, where the respective proceedings will continue. The arrest of "Juan Rocas," Olga Pena and Oziel Benavides Salinas bears out the assumption that there are very important people behind them. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 13 Jun 82 Sec D p 4] 2909

DRUG BURNING PLANNED--About 800 kilograms of various drugs (marihuana, "peyote," and toxic pills) which were seized when found in different operations during the permanent campaign against drug trafficking undertaken by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic will be burned on Tuesday, 22 June, on the grounds of the Fourth Military Zone. The agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Pablo Ernesto Avila Triana, reported that this will be the second time so far this year that drugs are burned. The last "burning," consisting of a ton of marihuana, took place last February. Scheduled to attend this event are the regional coordinator of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, Aaron Juarez Jimenez; the attorney general of justice in the state, Francisco Acuna Griego; the district judge, Pedro F. Reyes Colin; the Federal Public Ministry agent, Pablo Ernesto Avila Triana; the Federal Judicial Police commander, Rodolfo Moises Calvo; the commander of the Fourth Military Zone, Juan Manuel Madrigal Magallon; and the director of the Health Center, Dr Hector Francisco Romero Gutierrez. Avila Triana said that the seizures of nearly 800 kilograms of marihuana were made in different towns and roads in the state by forces of the Fourth Military Zone, and with the Canador Plan, by Federal Judicial Police agents. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 19 Jun 82 Sec A p 10] 2909
CSO: 5330/86-87

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EGYPT

BRIEFS

MAXTON FORTE--Brig Gen Mahir Hasan, head of the Anti-Drug Office in Cairo, was able to arrest a "drug dealer" whose name is Samir Bayyumi, 32, when he tried to sell a huge quantity of "Maxton Forte" liquid to one of his agents at a casino in the Sahil district. The quantity amounted to about 16 thousand [cubic] centimeters and was worth about 32 thousand pounds. The drug dealer admitted that he had turned to dealing in the Maxton Forte liquid after hashish disappeared from the market. The prosecutor ordered him held in custody. [Text] [Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic No 298, 11 Jul 82 p 6]

5300/5020

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IRAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS DISCOVERIES--Through the continuous efforts of the antidrug squad of Qazvin, 2.25 kg of opium and one Walters revolver were discovered from one individual. With the efforts of the Rudsar police force, 466 rolls of opium weighing 9.7 kg was confiscated from another individual. [GF080843 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 13 Jun 82 p 4]

BAKHTARAN SEIZURE--Guards of Central Committee of the Islamic revolution of Bakhtaran discovered and confiscated 1,300 kg of opium from three traffickers. IRNA reported from Bakhtaran that this is the second 1,300-kg opium shipment discovered in the province. [GF150637 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 21 Jun 82 p 4]

ZAHEDAN DRUG HAUL--The officials of the Antismuggling Department of the Sistan Va Baluchestan gendarmerie recovered 2 kg heroin, 126 kg hashish, 1,000 packets of Winston cigarettes, a video recorder and 1,563 kg of foreign tea, during the past week. [GF171427 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 Jun 82]

SHIRAZ DRUG SEIZURE--The antidrug squad of the local police department arrested two Afghan nationals on charges of possessing 1.8 kg of heroin. Their names are Khak Mal, son of Gol Khan and Delavar Dalir, son of Shir Avaz. [GF171427 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 Jun 82]

HEROIN DISCOVERED--Kerman--The Revolution Guard of (Kooh-Shahri Keshmiran) in Jiroft discovered 4.75 kg heroin in the possession of eight Afghans. The criminals discovered with the narcotics were sent to the Islamic revolution court of Jiroft. [GF181929 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 8 Jul 82]

NARCOTICS DISCOVERED--Tabriz--The headquarters for combating narcotics of Tabriz discovered 1.659 kg heroin, 3.156 kg opium, and 16.2 kg burned opium last month. The criminals were sent to the Islamic revolution prosecutor's office. [GF181931 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 8 Jul 82]

OPIUM DISCOVERED IN ZAHEDAN--During the last 3 days the headquarters for combating narcotics of Sistan Va Baluchestan Province, discovered 187 kg opium and three guns. In these operations five smugglers were arrested.

Colonel Razavi, the police chief of this province, said: Two days ago they discovered that a band of smugglers had smuggled a large amount of narcotics and hidden it in Zahedan Heights. After investigation, police found their hiding place and arrested five of the smugglers. The police are still looking for the rest of the smugglers. [GF181956 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 8 Jul 82]

HORMOZGAN DRUG HAUL--The antidrug squad of the Hormozgan Province announced that during the past month it has recovered 9.3 kg heroin, 8.1 kg opium and 37 drug traffickers have been arrested. Two vehicles used by them have also been confiscated. [GF181926 Bandar 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Jul 82]

CSO: 5300/5434

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

JAIL FOR MANDRAX GO-BETWEEN--Cape Town--A mother of eight who acted as a go-between in a mandrax deal held her head and sobbed after being jailed for five years by a Cape Town magistrate yesterday. Farieda Sinclair (33) of Bridgetown was told by the magistrate that he had no discretionary powers over the sentence. "If the court had discretion, a large part of the sentence would have been suspended," the magistrate, Mr R.A. Duraan, said. The court heard that Sinclair needed money because her husband did not support their eight children. The youngest is one year old. She agreed to carry 100 mandrax tablets from a "merchant" to a "pusher" at the Capetonian Hotel on November 26 last year.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 4]

CSO: 5300/5821

ZAIRE

INCREASED USE OF HASHISH, RISE IN CRIME LINKED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21 May 82 p 3

[Article by N'Zinga Nsingi: "Use of Hashish and the Increase in Crime in Kinshasa"]

[Text] Murders, armed robbery and terrorism in certain parts of the unlighted areas of the capital illustrate the obvious resurgence of crime in Kinshasa. The Kinshasa population can only count on the city authorities for its protection. But this is only possible if overall and sustained actions are undertaken to get the better of these robbers and bandits who seem to be increasingly well organized. But who are these toughs and how do they come to commit such reprehensible actions?

These bad eggs, very young in most cases, are often our neighborhood children who are unemployed and suffering from a lack of training; and there are also some army deserters. At first glance it might be thought that the reason for their action is the presumed failure of their life, worsened by their too precarious socioeconomic circumstances. But that cannot justify this conduct, which goes so far as to impoverish the poorest, shed innocent blood and do grave damage to peaceful citizens.

In fact, the use of hashish by numerous young Kinshasans has a great part in the increase of crime in Kinshasa. The latter is not the only consequences of this use of hashish. More than 60 percent of the young Kinshasans confined to the Neuropsychopathological Center (CNPP) is there because of the bad effects of hashish use. And numerous witnesses have told us that the current gangs of toughs who terrorize the unlighted areas of Kinshasa are young people who have made up their minds to do this after taking hashish together. From it they derive the courage and the strength to commit their crimes. These young people, whose age varies between 15 and 25 years, have recently been organized into gangs of 10 to 50 persons for carrying out armed robberies and all the other crimes constantly perpetrated lately in Kinshasa.

It is very regrettable to note that the use of hashish no longer really seems to be forbidden in Kinshasa society. Young people have their suppliers who are known in certain areas of their zone. Some streets are said to be constantly polluted by hashish smoke. Many police and soldiers who are not housed in camps openly and publicly smoke hashish. It appears that other drugs, such as

LSD, whose effects are more to be feared, are already in circulation in the capital.

The Kinshasa politico-administrative and military authorities should strictly curb this plague, whose effects on youth are well known. Because in addition to the crimes they commit, these young people who use hashish and other drugs are, without knowing it, seriously damaging their own health.

9772

CSO: 5300/5778

ZAMBIA

LUSAKA PSYCHIATRIST SAYS NATION LACKS MAJOR DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA does not have a major drug-abuse problem, a survey conducted by prominent Lusaka psychiatrist, Professor Allan Haworth has discovered.

In the survey conducted mostly among students, Prof Haworth found that only three per cent used any drugs (including common pain killers such as codein but excluding alcohol, tobacco and cannabis) on more than five days during the month before filling in the questionnaire.

In addition some of the respondents would have used more than one drug during the month and hence the number actually taking drugs might have been somewhat less.

"When we compare with what happens elsewhere we can conclude that Zambia does not have a major drug-abuse problem."

But some students experienced difficulties because of taking alcohol, cannabis or other drugs and a very small group — about one or two per cent — abused several drugs and got into more serious difficulties.

Prof Haworth said a small number of students drank alcohol and smoked cannabis at the same time noting that could be dangerous.

Others used several different drugs within a short period; and of those who ever

tried four or more types of drugs (excluding tobacco) as many as four out of ten have had some difficulties with their studies.

But he stressed that the actual numbers involved was "very small" — around two per cent.

Prof Haworth says although the study had been mainly on the behaviour of students, the majority of young people had not been fortunate enough to qualify for higher education.

"We know very little of what they do and of what older people do also. Much more study needs to be done but in the meantime we have sufficient information to enable us to develop educational materials which will discourage young people from taking risks with dangerous drugs."

Drinking

While many people may get away with it, a definite proportion of those who experimented with drugs ran into troubles which might have been avoided.

Prof Haworth noted that alcohol was the main drug abused in Zambia.

CSO: 5300/5813

CYPRUS

BRIEFS

LIMASSOL OPIUM SEIZURE--According to what we have learned from Greek-Cypriot sources, a Limassol police coastal patrol boat interdicted a Turkish motorboat yesterday afternoon in the waters off Agrotur. Ascertaining during a search that it was carrying more than a ton of opium poppy, the boat was taken under tow and impounded at Limassol. The 6-member crew, consisting of a Turkish-born captain, 2 other Turks, 3 Egyptians and 1 Lebanese, was arrested and sent to the Limassol Central Jail. The boat was towed into Limassol's old harbor area where its opium cargo was seized. [Text] [Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 5 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/5435

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Tuebingen, 13 Jul (DPA)--The police in Tuebingen have smashed a ring of narcotic dealers who used pensioners as crossborder couriers. The police arrested four men and three women members of the gang, which has at least 10 members. The police say that they are suspected of smuggling about 1 ton of cannabis and 800 grams of cocaine into the Federal Republic since 1978. The gang is said to have sold drugs for DM million [as printed] in recent years at a considerable profit. Cannabis bought in Holland was given to pensioners acting as couriers, who smuggled it across the border. [Text] [LD130146 Hamburg DPA in German 1622 GMT 12 Jul 82 LD]

HEROIN SEIZED--Frankfurt, 12 Jul (DPA)--Last week authorities seized some 32 kilograms of heroin worth at least DM6.5 million at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main Airport. Arrest warrants were issued for a Pakistani businessman and a Tanzanian family of three. [Hamburg DPA in German 1635 GMT 12 Jul 82 LD]

CSO: 5300/2346

GREECE

NARCOTICS DATA FOR 1981 GIVEN

Athens TA NEA in Greek 10 Jun 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Youths 15-30 years of age comprise the majority of those arrested by police for trafficking in and using narcotics. The fact as well as the findings that the use of narcotics is increasingly spreading among youths is derived from the "Report on the Activity of the Cities Police" for 1981.

The Chief of Police, Mr. Nitsos, in presenting the report to the newsmen stated, "We must emphasize the increase of premeditated homicides, robberies, and narcotics which top the list of crimes." He added that narcotics are rampant and several deaths of youths are due to heroin overdoses.

In the chapter of the report under the heading "The Slow Death at Greece's Threshold," it is reported that "drugs have by now entered our lives" and it is underlined "that now and then the police bulletin makes reference to drug use by students, a fact which has created problems not only for the police and the responsible ministries, but for the parents as well who by now see from very near the great danger which threatens their children."

The data presented give the following picture between 1971 [sic] and 1980 in the areas of the Cities Police: crimes for 1981: 336, for 1980: 370, a decrease of 9.18 percent.

Present during yesterday's presentation of the "Report on the Activity of the Cities Police" to the newsmen, were the deputy chiefs of police of Athens and Piraeus, Messrs. Sifakis and Sambanis, the Chief of Athens' Traffic Department, Mr. Matsangas, and other high-ranking officers.

9731
CSO:5300/5420

GREECE

SURVEY ON NARCOTICS USE AMONG YOUTH

Athens TO VIMA in Greek 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The average age of drug addicts in Greece took a jump downward in the last 15 years. From an average age of 50 in 1965, today it has reached 18-20, a fact which justifies the cries of despair heard from all sides for the hard price that youth is paying for the goods of the consumer society.

A recent survey among 400 boys and 500 girls of adolescent age revealed that 1.5 percent of the boys and 2.00 percent of the girls declared that they use drugs. At a slightly higher age, among university students, the results of a study by last year medical students, revealed that among 220 of their colleagues, 10.4 percent of them used drugs at least once. The same informed the researchers that they know 144 adolescents (14-20 years of age) who have become drug users. Of the latter, 48 percent are university students; 35 percent high school students and 17 percent non-students. The drug they prefer or find with greater ease is hashish. Of these, 74 percent stated that they use hashish while a considerably high percentage (12 percent), in relation to the probable consequences, uses heroin. These data are confirmed by the Gendarmerie which has ascertained that the majority of the youths arrested for narcotics offenses smoke hashish.

It is significant to note that, of those who use drugs, only 5 percent wants free trade for hashish and even a smaller percentage, two percent, demanded full freedom in the use of all narcotics. This evidence makes the need for the founding of drug rehabilitation centers imperative in view of the fact that--at least in theory--the overwhelming majority of young drug addicts, shows with its answer to the above question that they are perfectly conscious of the damage engendered by drugs. Parallely, the founding of counseling centers for adolescent drug addicts which was proposed during the recent Pediatric Conference of Khalkidiki will contribute in the timely prevention of the progress towards hard drugs (heroin, cocaine, etc.).

In the area for the prevention of the spread of narcotics, there is another element--the most important perhaps, but also the least known. The principal centers for drug trafficking are the discoteques, the bars, the stores with electronic games and, naturally, the places where youths are together daily and for many hours: the high schools and junior high schools.

9731
CSO:5300/5420

ICELAND

LARGEST MARIHUANA SHIPMENT EVER CONFISCATED

Reykjavik NEWS FROM ICELAND in English Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

Was Iceland the envisioned market for 189.4 kilos of marijuana? Or just a transshipment point? Or was this airfreight supposed to 'disappear' in transit in New York? Following a press conference called by Reykjavik police authorities in mid-June, such questions made banner headlines. But barring some lucky break, the odds were that the Jamaican connection would remain a mystery.

A detailed statement of developments in the baffling case was issued to the astounded reporters. Media photographers were given a chance to take pictures of the illicit goods, and of the four shipping crates; interestingly, they were stacked in such a way that the addressee's name was blocked from view.

A criminal court judge assigned to drug cases, Asgeir Fridjónsson, commented to the newsmen: "Time was working with us, so it was very unfortunate that this investigation was disclosed in the media... at a premature date." The reference was to a press story that appeared the day before, where bungling by the police was implied.

Accompanying Fridjónsson at the media conference were William Möller, top aide to the Reykjavik chief of police; Kristinn Olafsson, head of the customs office; and Arngrímur Ísberg, representing the investigation section of the local police department. A summary of the statement that was released on the June 16 occasion is given below.

At the end of April, Icelandic authorities received word, via an official at the U.S. embassy, that four crates containing 450-plus pounds of marijuana, addressed to a certain Reykjavik company, had been intercepted in New York. While American drug investigators had no clues in the case, they suspected that a transshipment from Iceland was intended.

After extensive consultations, it was agreed that the goods should be forwarded as though no authorities had any misgivings about the shipment. Consigned prepaid by a Jamaican ocean line, the freight was described in the airway bill of lading as spare parts for vessels.

Regular police, wearing plain clothes and travelling in an unmarked car, trailed the vehicle

that moved the crates, along with routine freight, from Keflavik Airport to Icelandair's warehouse in Reykjavik. There, inconspicuous guards were posted for a while, in hope that someone might show up with documents to claim the goods, but this did not happen.

A theory given some credence at the time was that an attempt might be made to reship the contraband to the U.S. — via a cargo vessel scheduled to leave Reykjavik on that same day. All concerned agreed that such a ploy should be thwarted. With no claimant appearing, the crates were taken to the main police station in the late afternoon for inspection.

The addressee, whose name is being withheld, denies any knowledge of the shipment. The quantity of the seized marijuana, hugely beggaring what was confiscated here in all of last year, argues against the possibility that distribution in Iceland was central to the smuggling scheme. The pile of 'grass' that met the eye after the crates were emptied reportedly looked like enough hay to feed a couple of sheep through a long Icelandic winter.

CSO: 5300/2335

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

HEROIN CHARGE--Two Dutch men, Helman Cornelis Jacobus, 29, and Ploem Geraldus, 34, were remanded in custody for a week at Uxbridge yesterday charged with attempting to import 4 million pounds' worth of heroin at Heathrow on June 16. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Jun 82 p 2]

COCAINE SEIZED--Cocaine valued at street prices at 170,000 pounds was seized with firearms, ammunition and a printing press for forged United States dollars during a weekend house raid. Police also recovered credit cards and chequebooks. Ivan Peterson, 27, of Bergholt Crescent, Stoke Newington, was charged yesterday with possessing cocaine, a firearm and ammunition and with having implements for forgery. In addition he was accused of conspiracy to defraud banks. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jun 82 p 8]

CSO: 5320/35

END